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Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice
Twenty-fourth session
Vienna, 18-22 May 2015

Draft report

Rapporteur: Albin **Otruba** (Slovakia)

Organization of the session

A. Informal pre-session consultations

1. At its reconvened twenty-third session, held on 4 and 5 December 2014, the Commission agreed that the twenty-fourth session of the Commission would be held from 18 to 22 May 2015, with informal pre-session consultations to be held on 15 May 2015, the working day preceding the first day of the session.

2. At the informal pre-session consultations, chaired by the First Vice-Chair, Bente Angell-Hansen (Norway), on 15 May 2015, the Commission conducted a preliminary review of the draft resolutions that had been submitted by the deadline of 4 May 2015 and dealt with organizational matters for the twenty-fourth session.

B. Opening and duration of the session

3. The Commission held the part of its twenty-fourth session in the first half of the year in Vienna from 18 to 22 May 2015, during which time there were [...] plenary meetings and [...] meetings of the Committee of the Whole. The Chair of the Commission opened that part of the session. At the 1st and 2nd meetings, on 18 May 2015, opening statements were made by the Executive Director of UNODC and the observer for Chile (on behalf of the Group of 77 and China), the representative of Namibia (on behalf of the Group of African States); the observer for Jordan (on behalf of the Group of Asia-Pacific States); the observer for Panama (on behalf of the Group of Latin American and Caribbean States) and the observer for Latvia (on behalf of the European Union and Albania, Andorra, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Iceland, Montenegro, the Republic of Moldova, Serbia, the former

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Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Ukraine, as well as Norway). Statements were also made by the Minister of Justice of Paraguay, the Public Defender General of Ecuador, the Attorney General of Nicaragua, the Special Representative of the President of the Russian Federation for International Cooperation Affairs in Combating Terrorism and Transnational Organized Crime, the Vice-Minister of Justice of China, the Vice-Minister of Public Security of Panama; the Deputy Attorney General for International and Legal Affairs of Mexico, the Legal Advisor of the Minister of Interior of Qatar, the Chief Prosecutor of Jeonju District of the Prosecutor's Office of the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Korea, the Additional Secretary of the Ministry of Home Affairs of India and the Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs of the Department of State of the United States of America.

C. Attendance

4. The twenty-fourth session was attended by representatives of [...] States members of the Commission. Also attending were observers for [...] other States Members of the United Nations, [...] non-member States, representatives of [...] entities of the United Nations system and observers for the institutes of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network, [...] intergovernmental organizations and [...] non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council. A list of participants is contained in document E/CN.15/2015/INF/2.

D. Election of officers

5. Pursuant to Economic and Social Council resolution 2003/31 and rule 15 of the rules of procedure of the functional commissions of the Council, the Commission, at the end of its reconvened twenty-third session, on 5 December 2014, opened its twenty-fourth session for the purpose of electing its bureau for that session. In view of the rotation of offices based on regional distribution, the officers elected for the twenty-fourth session of the Commission and their respective regional groups are listed below.

6. On 12 December 2014, the Group of Asia-Pacific States nominated Mitsuru Kitano of Japan for the office of Second Vice-Chair. On 6 February 2015, the Group of African States nominated Michael Adipo Okoth Oyugi of Kenya for the office of Third Vice-Chair. On 16 January, the Group of Eastern European States nominated Albin Otruba of Slovakia for the office of Rapporteur. The Commission elected the Second Vice-Chair, Third Vice-Chair and Rapporteur during its consideration of agenda item 1.

7. The officers of the Commission at its twenty-fourth session were as follows:

Chair	Latin American and Caribbean States	Luis Alfonso de Alba (Mexico)
First Vice-Chair	Western European and other States	Bente Angell-Hansen (Norway)

Second Vice-Chair	Asia-Pacific States	Mitsuru Kitano (Japan)
Third Vice-Chair	African States	Michael A. O. Oyugi (Kenya)
Rapporteur	Eastern European States	Albin Otruba (Slovakia)

8. A group composed of the Chairs of the five regional groups (the representatives of Italy and Nigeria and the observers for Azerbaijan, Jordan and Panama), the observer for Chile (on behalf of the Group of 77 and China) and the observer for Latvia (on behalf of the European Union) was established to assist the Chair of the Commission in dealing with organizational matters. That group, together with the elected officers, constituted the extended Bureau foreseen in Economic and Social Council resolution 2003/31. During the twenty-fourth session of the Commission, the extended Bureau met on [...] and [...] May 2015 to consider matters related to the organization of work.

E. Adoption of the agenda and organization of work

9. At its 1st meeting, on 18 May 2015, the Commission adopted the provisional agenda and proposed organization of work (E/CN.15/2015/1), which had been approved by the Economic and Social Council in its decision 2014/230.

F. Documentation

10. The documents before the Commission at its twenty-fourth session are listed in conference room paper E/CN.15/2015/CRP.[...].

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Addendum

Strategic management, budgetary and administrative questions

1. At its 2nd meeting, on 18 May 2015, the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice considered agenda item 3, which read as follows:

"Strategic management, budgetary and administrative questions:

"(a) Work of the standing open-ended intergovernmental working group on improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime;

"(b) Directives on policy and budgetary issues for the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme;

"(c) Working methods of the Commission;

"(d) Staff composition of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and other related matters."

2. For its consideration of agenda item 3, the Commission had before it the following:

(a) Report of the Executive Director on the activities of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (E/CN.7/2015/2-E/CN.15/2015/2);

(b) Note by the Secretariat on the work of the standing open-ended intergovernmental working group on improving the governance and financial

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situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (E/CN.7/2015/6-E/CN.15/2015/6);

(c) Report of the Secretariat on the implementation of resolutions and decisions relating to crime prevention and criminal justice since 2012 in which action by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime was requested (E/CN.15/2015/11 and Corr.1);

(d) Conference room paper on the working methods of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (E/CN.15/2015/CRP.1).

3. Introductory statements were made by the Director of the Division for Management and the Chief of the Secretariat to the Governing Bodies of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC). The representative of Spain, in his capacity as co-chair of the standing open-ended intergovernmental working group on improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, made an introductory statement.

4. Under agenda item 3, statements were made by the representatives of Italy, Thailand, the Republic of Korea, China, Brazil, Canada, Norway and the United States of America. Statements were also made by the observers for Croatia, Sweden, Romania and India.

A. Deliberations

5. Speakers expressed gratitude to the Government of Qatar for having successfully hosted the Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, welcomed the adoption of the Doha Declaration on Integrating Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice into the Wider United Nations Agenda to Address Social and Economic Challenges and to Promote the Rule of Law at the National and International Levels, and Public Participation, and reaffirmed their commitment to strengthening and integrating crime prevention and criminal justice into the broader United Nations agenda, including in the post-2015 development agenda. Speakers expressed support for the role and expertise of UNODC in this regard and urged UNODC to continue its work in close coordination with other agencies of the United Nations system and other relevant organizations.

6. Appreciation was expressed for the work of UNODC in assisting Member States in their deliberations on the sustainable development goals. Speakers highlighted the need to create effective partnerships within and outside the United Nations system to help Member States to achieve the ambitious targets set out in proposed goal 16 of the Open Working Group of the General Assembly on Sustainable Development Goals (A/68/970). Reference was made to the key role played by UNODC in collecting data that could be used in reviewing progress towards the achievement of the sustainable development goals and UNODC was encouraged to continue its efforts to assist Member States in this regard.

7. The need was stressed for continued support for the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, the United Nations Convention against Corruption and the universal legal instruments against terrorism. Reference was made to the situation of smuggled migrants in the Mediterranean and the need to ensure full implementation of the Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by

Land, Sea and Air, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime. It was noted that an important tool for improving the implementation of the Protocol would be a systematic and effective review of the implementation of the Organized Crime Convention and the Protocols thereto. Reference was also made to the threats posed by counterfeiting and its links to other forms of transnational crime, and by illicit trafficking in cultural property.

8. Many speakers expressed appreciation for the work of the standing open-ended intergovernmental working group on improving the governance and financial situation of UNODC and its role as a useful platform for exchanging information and enhancing cooperation on programmatic and financial matters between Member States and UNODC. They also expressed their support for the extension of its mandate. Several speakers noted the valuable contribution of the working group to enhancing transparency and accountability, and to promoting a culture of evaluation.

9. The increase in special-purpose contributions was welcomed as a sign of the continued confidence of donors in the work of the Office, while concern was expressed over the decline in general-purpose resources. Reference was made to the future evolution of the financial situation of UNODC, and speakers called for the Fifth Committee of the General Assembly to consider an improved budgetary pattern for the Office.

10. Most speakers who referred to the full cost recovery model welcomed its implementation as an instrument for increased transparency and sustainability and called for continued evaluation of its impact on programme delivery. Speakers recalled the provisional basis of full cost recovery and the need to review its feasibility, and stressed the importance of its consistent and transparent implementation. Speakers expressed the view that the use of the programme support cost funds should not be limited to United Nations Headquarters and that their flexible application should be explored.

11. Reference was made to the importance of UNODC staying competitive, by maintaining low overhead costs. Cost-saving measures should be continued and further information should be provided on cost efficiencies, both in the field offices and at UNODC headquarters.

12. Several speakers welcomed the inclusion of the item on the staff composition of UNODC and other related matters as a standing item on the agenda of the Commission and requested that, in the future, disaggregated information on the staff composition of UNODC at the Professional and management levels be provided in writing. Speakers noted that, although progress had been made, there was a continuing need to improve geographical representation and gender balance, particularly at the senior and policymaking levels and for Professional posts requiring specific skills. They urged UNODC to take appropriate action by making additional efforts in that regard. One speaker called for an immediate action plan to ensure equal gender representation.

13. Several speakers underscored the need for constant improvement in results-based management within UNODC and commended the efforts of the Office to report on programme-level results. Welcoming the ongoing development of the annual report and annual appeal of UNODC, speakers expressed the hope that, along with the ongoing institutionalization of a culture of evaluation, those

documents would lead to a clearer strategic narrative that could provide a holistic picture of the achievements of the Office at headquarters and in the field. Some speakers also mentioned the need for defining robust indicators and for ensuring that the programmes of the Office be based on the rule of law and the full and consistent application of United Nations policies and guidelines in the area of human rights.

14. With regard to the working methods, some speakers noted that the number of resolutions for consideration by the Commission at any given session should not be limited. It was stressed that maintaining the firm deadline for the submission of draft resolutions pursuant to decisions adopted by the Commission at past sessions presented benefits in terms of constructive deliberations. Appreciation was expressed to UNODC for the yearly reports prepared on the standing items on the Commission's agenda, whose content was essential to supporting the Commission's deliberations; it was noted that they should continue to be prepared and made available to the Commission in the future. At the same time it was noted that Member States should give serious consideration to the number and frequency of reporting obligations, and that if additional reporting obligations were required, consideration should be given to whether such obligations could be fulfilled through existing reports. Reference was also made to the need for the full utilization of interpretation resources during day sessions of the Commission. It was proposed that the working methods of the Commission be discussed again at its twenty-fifth session.

15. Some speakers expressed concern regarding the model legislative provisions to combat fraudulent medicines posing threats to public health, referred to in paragraph 32 of the report of the Executive Director on the activities of the Office (E/CN.7/2015/2-E/CN.15/2015/2). One speaker noted that the information on that activity, as provided by UNODC through a note verbale following the fifty-eighth session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, did not include the full details of its funding, the process of selection of experts and its current status. It was also noted that there was no clear, standardized definition of fraudulent medicines at the international level and that a debate on this subject should take place in the context of the World Trade Organization and the World Health Organization, including under the latter organization's member states mechanism on substandard/spurious/falsely labelled/falsified/counterfeit medical products. It was noted that there was no clear mandate on this subject, that greater attention should be paid to concerns expressed by Member States and that UNODC should refrain from further action until all Member States are fully informed and consulted.

recommendation of the extended Bureau that, during its thematic discussion, the Commission should consider matters related to the Economic and Social Council, including the input concerning the theme for the Council's 2015 session, namely "Managing the transition from the Millennium Development Goals to the sustainable development goals: what it will take".

4. The thematic discussion on item 4 was presided over by the Chair and led by the following panellists: Vongthep Arthakaivalvatee (Thailand), Rogelio Donadio (Panama), Lucie Angers (Canada), Slawomir Redo (Academic Council on the United Nations System (ACUNS)), Terutoshi Yamashita (Japan), José Andrés Francisco Tinajero Mullo (Ecuador), Virginia Prugh (United States of America) and Michael Platzer (ACUNS, Chair of the Vienna NGO Alliance on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice).

5. The Chair made an introductory statement. An introductory statement was also made by the Officer-in-Charge of the Division for Treaty Affairs. A statement was made by the Federal Minister of Justice of Austria. Statements were made by the representatives of Germany, Eritrea, Belarus, China, Indonesia, Saudi Arabia, Nigeria, United States, El Salvador, Japan, Brazil and the Republic of Korea. The observers for France, South Africa, the Sudan, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Iraq, India and Romania also made statements. The observer for the International Anti-Corruption Academy also made a statement.

A. Summary by the Chair

6. The Chair's summary of the salient points, which was not subject to negotiation, is presented below.

From Doha to New York: contribution of the Thirteenth Congress to the discussions on the post-2015 development agenda

7. Many speakers noted that for the first time, in the context of the definition of the sustainable development goals, justice and the rule of law figured prominently in the discussions on the development agenda. The crucial timing of the Thirteenth Congress and the fact that it had given direction to the work in the area of crime prevention and criminal justice for the next five years and beyond was also highlighted.

8. A number of speakers referred to the need to integrate efforts by UNODC, and those of all entities of the United Nations system, in the post-2015 development agenda and to the need for the Commission to enhance its engagement with the Economic and Social Council and the Council's other functional commissions, in order to identify common areas of work in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice. Several speakers noted that greater focus should be placed on the strong and mutually reinforcing link between the rule of law and sustainable development.

9. The importance was noted of identifying elements of the Doha Declaration that could be conceptually linked with the corresponding sustainable development goals. In that regard, it was suggested that Member States could use the report of the Thirteenth Congress and the Doha Declaration in preparation for and at the United

Nations summit for the adoption of the post-2015 development agenda, to be held in September 2015, and that the outcome of the Congress needed to be appropriately conveyed to the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly, as well as reflected in the sustainable development goals framework.

10. Many speakers noted the valuable role of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in assisting Member States with the implementation of the post-2015 development agenda and the Doha Declaration, in particular through capacity-building and technical assistance.

Implementing the Doha Declaration: paving the way to Japan

11. Many speakers stressed that the Doha Declaration demonstrated the shared responsibility of Member States in preventing and addressing crime and ensuring that crime prevention and criminal justice systems were effective, fair, humane and accountable, in order to promote and foster a culture of lawfulness.

12. Speakers noted that the Doha Declaration provided the international community with a road map to the Fourteenth Congress, to be held in Japan, and emphasized the role of UNODC, other United Nations entities and all relevant stakeholders in the implementation of the Doha Declaration. In that regard, a few speakers referred to the need to continuously evaluate and assess the progress made in implementing the Doha Declaration, with a view to achieving the desired impact by 2020.

13. The importance of strengthening regional and international cooperation, including in the framework of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, was highlighted in the lead-up to 2020. In that regard, reference was made to the Doha Declaration, which reflected various areas of international cooperation.

14. The need to promote and integrate gender and youth perspectives in national crime prevention and criminal justice policies was emphasized. Furthermore, some speakers noted that comprehensive, participatory and multidisciplinary policies and programmes were crucial to effectively address crime and promote the rule of law.

15. Some speakers emphasized that universal access to education was fundamental for effective crime prevention and criminal justice and for fostering a culture of lawfulness. In that regard, the Doha Youth Forum on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice was recognized by some speakers as a valuable initiative to educate and involve youth. Others highlighted the substantive contributions made by expert participants and non-governmental organizations.

16. The importance of crime prevention activities, including social policies, as well as the need for continued research on crime prevention and criminal justice, were highlighted.

B. Workshop on the follow-up to the Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice: implementation of the Doha Declaration

17. The first meeting of the Committee of the Whole, on 18 May 2015, was devoted to a workshop on the theme "Follow-up to the Thirteenth United Nations

Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice: implementation of the Doha Declaration", organized by the institutes of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network. The workshop was chaired by the Third Vice-Chair of the Commission and moderated by the Deputy Director of the Raoul Wallenberg Institute of Human Rights and Humanitarian Law, a member of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network.

18. An opening statement was made by a representative of the Secretariat. Presentations were made by panellists from the Raoul Wallenberg Institute of Human Rights and Humanitarian Law (Sweden), the European Institute for Crime Prevention and Control (Finland), the International Scientific and Professional Advisory Council (Italy), the Korean Institute of Criminology (Republic of Korea), the International Centre for Criminal Law Reform and Criminal Justice Policy (Canada), the Australian Institute of Criminology, the Asia and Far East Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders (Japan) and the United Nations Latin American Institute for the Prevention of Crime and Treatment of Offenders (Costa Rica). During the discussion, statements were made by the representatives of Canada, Saudi Arabia, the United States and Qatar and the observer from Finland. A closing statement was made by the Third Vice-Chair of the Commission.

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Addendum

Integration and coordination of efforts by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and Member States in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice

1. At its 5th, 6th and 7th meetings, on 20 and 21 May 2015, the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice considered agenda item 5, which read as follows:

> "Integration and coordination of efforts by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and Member States in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice:
>
> "(a) Ratification and implementation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto;
>
> "(b) Ratification and implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption;
>
> "(c) Ratification and implementation of the international instruments to prevent and combat terrorism;
>
> "(d) Other crime prevention and criminal justice matters;
>
> "(e) Other activities in support of the work of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, in particular activities of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network, non-governmental organizations and other bodies."

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2. For its consideration of item 5, the Commission had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on international cooperation in combating transnational organized crime and corruption (E/CN.15/2015/3);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on assistance in implementing the international conventions and protocols related to terrorism (E/CN.15/2015/4);

(c) Report of the Secretary-General on the activities of the institutes of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network (E/CN.15/2015/10);

(d) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Board of Trustees of the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute (E/CN.15/2015/12);

(e) Note by the Secretary-General on the nomination of a member of the Board of Trustees of the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute (E/CN.15/2015/18).

3. Introductory statements were made by the Chief of the Organized Crime and Illicit Trafficking Branch, the Officer-in-Charge of the Division for Treaty Affairs, the Chief of the Terrorism Prevention Branch and the Chief of the Human Trafficking and Migrant Smuggling Section. The Director of the Division for Management made an oral report on the implementation of Commission resolution 23/3, entitled "Strengthening the development and implementation of the goAML system as a useful tool in implementing the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme".

4. A statement was made by the observer for Latvia (on behalf of the European Union and Albania, Andorra, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Iceland, Montenegro, Norway, the Republic of Moldova, Serbia, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey and Ukraine). Statements were made by the representatives of the Republic of Korea, El Salvador, Belarus, Thailand, Canada, the United States of America, China, Switzerland, Kenya, Morocco, Brazil, Norway, Indonesia and Japan. The observers for Costa Rica, Viet Nam, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Cuba, Croatia, Sri Lanka, Algeria, Iraq, Romania, Tunisia, Afghanistan, the Sudan, Kazakhstan, Austria, Spain, Panama, France, Honduras, the Syrian Arab Republic, Armenia and Turkey also made statements.

5. The observers for the League of Arab States and the Sovereign Military Order of Malta also made statements. Statements were also made by the observers for the Raoul Wallenberg Institute of Human Rights and Humanitarian Law (on behalf of the institutes of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network), the Latin American Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders and the International Centre for Criminal Law Reform and Criminal Justice Policy.

A. Deliberations

1. Ratification and implementation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto

Work of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in facilitating the ratification and implementation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime

6. Several speakers welcomed the high numbers of ratifications of the Organized Crime Convention and the Protocols thereto and called on States to strengthen their efforts to fully and effectively implement those instruments. The importance of regional and international cooperation in combating organized crime in all its forms was emphasized. Strong support was expressed for the work of the Commission, and many speakers expressed appreciation and support for the technical assistance activities of UNODC and the tools developed by UNODC.

7. Several speakers expressed support for the establishment of a mechanism to review the implementation of the Convention and its Protocols, including with a view to identifying the technical assistance needs of States, and referred to continuing discussions in the context of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime. Different views were expressed regarding the form that such a mechanism would take. Some speakers noted, in that regard, that the issues of participation by civil society and funding for the mechanism remained to be addressed.

8. Other issues of particular concern highlighted by speakers included trafficking in persons, smuggling of migrants, cybercrime, illicit trafficking in cultural property, corruption, money-laundering, illicit drug trafficking and the financing of terrorism.

2. Ratification and implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption

Work of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in facilitating the ratification and implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption

9. Speakers reiterated the full commitment of their countries to implementing the United Nations Convention against Corruption and its Implementation Review Mechanism, which had created valuable information and a basis for national reforms. Speakers shared the reform efforts of their countries, including those based on recommendations adopted during country reviews. Speakers highlighted that the experiences and lessons learned from the first review cycle needed to be taken into account for the second cycle. Some speakers stressed the important role of civil society in the review of the implementation of the Convention.

10. Further, special importance was given to enhancing international cooperation for the purpose of asset recovery. Several speakers welcomed the technical assistance for the implementation of the Convention provided by UNODC and the joint World Bank/UNODC Stolen Asset Recovery (StAR) Initiative.

3. Ratification and implementation of the international instruments to prevent and combat terrorism

11. Several speakers commended the Terrorism Prevention Branch of UNODC for providing legal and capacity-building assistance to Member States aimed at strengthening national criminal justice systems to prevent and counter terrorism.

12. A number of speakers expressed concern at the ongoing and emerging terrorist threats, including threats related to the phenomenon of foreign terrorist fighters, the financing of terrorism, the growing links between terrorism and transnational organized crime, the use of the Internet for terrorist purposes, violent extremism and radicalization, trafficking in cultural property and kidnapping for ransom.

13. Speakers called on UNODC to further enhance its provision of technical assistance in those thematic areas and further support Member States in strengthening international cooperation in criminal matters related to terrorism. Donor States were called upon to increase their financial contributions to UNODC.

4. Other crime prevention and criminal justice matters

14. Speakers highlighted the importance of cooperation at the regional and international levels between countries of origin, transit and destination, including through existing mechanisms such as those for extradition and mutual legal assistance, as well as the importance of effective law enforcement, in addressing human trafficking and migrant smuggling.

15. Several speakers expressed appreciation for the technical assistance provided by UNODC to enhance the capacity of Member States to address those crimes. Reference was made to the importance of the Bali Process on People Smuggling, Trafficking in Persons and Related Transnational Crime and to the information-sharing facilitated by UNODC through the Voluntary Reporting System on Migrant Smuggling and Related Conduct in support of the Bali Process and the UNODC case law database on trafficking in persons. It was stressed that there was a need to continue efforts to regulate the area of recruitment fees for labourers and to strengthen the examination of travel and identity documents in order to counter trafficking in persons and the smuggling of migrants, and support was expressed for the work of UNODC in that regard.

16. It was noted that financial intelligence units worldwide were dependent on effective, secure and up-to-date information technology systems. The goAML system was considered to be a useful tool in implementing the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme, and it had enhanced efforts to combat money-laundering, corruption and organized crime and had strengthened regional and international cooperation. Speakers took note of the report of the Office of Internal Oversight Services entitled "Audit of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime Intelligence and Law Enforcement Systems project" and noted the follow-up to its recommendations carried out by the Secretariat. The importance of continued UNODC support for the development and maintenance of goAML was stressed. UNODC was requested to provide additional information about the implementation of the recommendations of the Office of Internal Oversight Services.

5. Other activities in support of the work of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, in particular activities of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network, non-governmental organizations and other bodies

17. The important work of the institutes comprising the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network, including preparations for the Thirteenth Congress, the provision of training courses for criminal justice personnel and the organization of thematic meetings, as well as their contributions to the work of UNODC, was emphasized.

18. The importance of policy-oriented and criminal justice research conducted by the institutes was highlighted. It was noted that many of the issues mentioned in the Doha Declaration were linked to the broader United Nations development agenda. Reference was made to the important role of civil society in the deliberations of the Commission and, more generally, the implementation of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme.

B. Action taken

19. At its 7th meeting, on 21 May, the Commission decided to transmit to the Economic and Social Council the note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Board of Trustees of the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute (E/CN.15/2015/12), which had been prepared pursuant to a decision of the Board of Trustees of the Institute taken at its meeting held from 13 to 14 November 2014, in order to report to the Economic and Social Council, through the Commission, in accordance with article 4, paragraph 3 (e), of the statute of the Institute (Economic and Social Council resolution 1989/56, annex).

20. At the same meeting, the Commission unanimously recommended that Christine M. Cline (United States) be appointed to the Board of Trustees of the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute.

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Addendum

Use and application of United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice

1. At its 7th and 8th meetings, on 21 May 2015, the Commission considered agenda item 6, entitled "Use and application of United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice". For its consideration of the item, the Commission had before it the following:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on capital punishment and implementation of the safeguards guaranteeing protection of the rights of those facing the death penalty (E/2015/49);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on use and application of United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice (E/CN.15/2015/8 and Corr.1);

(c) Note by the Secretariat transmitting the report of the Secretary-General on capital punishment and implementation of the safeguards guaranteeing protection of the rights of those facing the death penalty (E/CN.15/2015/9);

(d) Report of the Secretary-General on the outcome of the open-ended intergovernmental expert group on gender-related killing of women and girls (E/CN.15/2015/16);

(e) Report of the Secretary-General on the outcome of the meeting of the Expert Group on the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners held in Cape Town, South Africa, from 2 to 5 March 2015 (E/CN.15/2015/17);

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(f) Reply by the United States of America to the ninth survey on capital punishment and on the implementation of the safeguards guaranteeing protection of the rights of those facing the death penalty, covering the period 2009-2013 (Sections 3 and 4) (E/CN.15/2015/CRP.3).

2. The Director of the Division for Operations of UNODC made an introductory statement. A statement was made by the observer for Latvia (on behalf of the European Union and Albania, Andorra, Armenia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Iceland, Liechtenstein, Montenegro, Norway, the Republic of Moldova, San Marino, Serbia, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey and Ukraine). Statements were made by the representatives of Germany, Brazil, Thailand, Canada, Switzerland, Norway, the United States, the Republic of Korea, Indonesia and China. Statements were also made by the observers for Romania, Algeria, the Netherlands, South Africa and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of).

3. Statements were also made by the observers for the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, Penal Reform International and the Friends World Committee for Consultation.

Deliberations

4. Speakers emphasized the value of the United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice as benchmarks for an efficient administration of justice grounded in human rights. They informed the Commission about recent criminal justice reform initiatives undertaken in their countries, in many cases with the support and assistance of UNODC.

5. Speakers welcomed as an historic achievement the completion of the work of the Expert Group on the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners and supported the endorsement by the Commission and subsequent adoption by the General Assembly of the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners (the Mandela Rules). They stressed that the revised Rules would better safeguard the human rights and dignity of prisoners, referring in particular to the rules on protection against torture, and on prison health care, searches and disciplinary measures. Many speakers emphasized the need for prison reform, also stressing the importance of reducing recidivism through social reintegration and rehabilitation, especially for young offenders.

6. Many speakers welcomed the overall trend towards abolition or restriction of the use of capital punishment, as reflected in the report of the Secretary-General on capital punishment and implementation of the safeguards guaranteeing protection of rights of those facing the death penalty (E/2015/49). Concern was expressed, however, that the death penalty continued to be applied in a number of countries and in some cases without due consideration of the safeguards, including those concerning the limitation of capital punishment to the "most serious crimes" and the protection of vulnerable members of society. While several speakers supported the recommendations contained in the report of the Secretary-General, for action by the Economic and Social Council, a view was expressed that the national context did not allow for the abolition of capital punishment and that the impact on victims and their families should be considered. Several speakers highlighted national efforts to restrict the use of the death penalty.

7. The primary importance of preventing and addressing violence, especially against women and girls and against children, was stressed, and the work of UNODC in that area was commended. Speakers welcomed the recommendations of the open-ended intergovernmental expert group on gender-related killing of women and girls, which provided useful guidance for national authorities.

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Draft report

Rapporteur: Albin **Otruba** (Slovakia)

Addendum

World crime trends and emerging issues and responses in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice

1. At its 8th meeting, on 21 May 2015, the Commission considered agenda item 7, which read "World crime trends and emerging issues and responses in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice".

2. For its consideration of item 7, the Commission had before it the following:

(a) Report of the Executive Director on the activities of UNODC (E/CN.7/2015/2-E/CN.15/2015/2);

(b) Note by the Secretariat transmitting the report of the Secretary-General on the state of crime and criminal justice worldwide (E/CN.15/2015/5);

(c) Note by the Secretariat transmitting the report of UNODC on the international classification of crime for statistical purposes (E/CN.15/2015/13);

(d) Note by the Secretariat transmitting the report of the National Institute of Statistics and Geography of Mexico and UNODC on crime statistics (E/CN.15/2015/14);

(e) Report of the Secretary-General on the state of crime and criminal justice worldwide (A/CONF.222/4);

(f) Outcome of the expert group meeting on timber analysis (10-12 December 2014) (E/CN.15/2015/CRP.4);

V.15-03614 (E)

Please recycle

(g) Non-paper submitted by Brazil reflecting its views on the issue of cybercrime (E/CN.15/2015/CRP.5).

3. A representative of the Research and Trend Analysis Branch of the Division for Policy Analysis and Public Affairs made an introductory statement. The Chief of the Sustainable Livelihoods Unit of UNODC made an oral report on the implementation of Economic and Social Council resolution 2013/40.

4. Statements were made by the representatives of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, El Salvador, Japan, Thailand, Brazil, Canada, Indonesia, the United States of America, Mexico and China. Statements were also made by the observers for Romania, the Sudan, Azerbaijan, France and India.

5. A statement was also made by the observer for Penal Reform International.

Deliberations

6. Several speakers welcomed the recent endorsement by the Statistical Commission of the international classification of crime for statistical purposes as a historic landmark in the ongoing efforts to strengthen the capacity of States to collect comparable and reliable data. They encouraged UNODC, as the custodian of the classification, to provide technical assistance and methodological guidance on its implementation at the national and international levels.

7. A number of speakers also expressed their continued support for the efforts of UNODC to collect statistics on crime and criminal justice through its annual United Nations Survey of Crime Trends and Operations of Criminal Justice Systems and to disseminate the data through its official website. In this context several speakers referred to the value of reliable and comparable data for the development of evidence-based crime prevention and criminal justice policies and for the monitoring of such policies and their outcomes in the framework of proposed sustainable development goals 5 and 16 and the discussions on the post-2015 development agenda. Reference was also made to UNODC expertise as a technical resource to be used in the selection of indicators to monitor the sustainable development goals.

8. Speakers expressed concern regarding the increasing misuse of information and communications technologies and the Internet by organized crime groups carrying out new and emerging forms of crime. Particular concern was expressed in relation to online child abuse and exploitation, illicit drug trafficking through the Internet and the use of the Internet for terrorist purposes, for trafficking in persons and for the smuggling of migrants.

9. Many speakers reported on recent efforts by their Governments to combat cybercrime through preventive, legislative, cybersecurity and law enforcement measures. Most speakers underlined that international and regional cooperation, including mutual legal assistance and law enforcement cooperation, were the most effective ways of combating cybercrime, and recalled the text of the Doha Declaration in this regard.

10. Support was expressed for technical assistance and capacity-building activities aimed at strengthening the abilities of national law enforcement and judiciary

authorities to effectively investigate and prosecute cybercrime, including through the proper handling of electronic evidence. Some speakers expressed support for the role of UNODC and the Global Programme on Cybercrime in carrying out such activities.

11. Some speakers expressed the view that a comprehensive new international legal instrument was needed in order to effectively combat cybercrime. One speaker proposed that such an instrument should focus on relevant aspects of criminal procedure law. Other speakers expressed the view that a new international legal instrument was not necessary, but rather that States should focus on effectively implementing existing instruments, including the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Council of Europe Convention on Cybercrime, and on identifying national technical assistance needs. Some speakers looked forward to continuing the work of the Expert Group to Conduct a Comprehensive Study on Cybercrime and to considering further the UNODC comprehensive study on cybercrime.

12. Regarding fraudulent medicines it was noted that the issue involved primarily sanitary and public health aspects and therefore the appropriate international forum to discuss this topic was the World Health Organization, in particular its member States mechanism on substandard/spurious/falsely labelled/falsified/counterfeit medical products. On the other hand, reference was also made to efforts by UNODC to implement Commission resolution 20/6 and to the Council of Europe Convention on the counterfeiting of medical products and similar crimes involving threats to public health.

13. The adoption of the International Guidelines for Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Responses with Respect to Trafficking in Cultural Property and Other Related Offences by the General Assembly was welcomed. Some speakers noted that transnational organized crime often occurred where the rule of law was weak, especially in conflict and post-conflict settings. Some speakers noted that the post-2015 development agenda should take into account matters such as the rule of law, good governance and human rights.

14. Some speakers highlighted that wildlife and forest crime was linked to transnational organized crime and affected not only countries, but also entire regions. Wildlife and forest crime was also linked to other crimes, such as money-laundering, smuggling of migrants and drug trafficking. Some speakers described the actions undertaken to strengthen national legislation and law enforcement responses. Marine living resources were highlighted as a cross-cutting issue, affecting sustainable economic and social development and the political stability of States that relied on fishing. It was also stressed that the depletion of fish stocks was seen as a crime against the environment.

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Rapporteur: Albin **Otruba** (Slovakia)

Addendum

Follow-up to the Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and preparations for the Fourteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice

1. At its 8th meeting, on 21 May 2015, the Commission considered agenda item 8, entitled "Follow-up to the Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and preparations for the Fourteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice".

2. For its consideration of the item, the Commission had before it the following:

(a) Note by the Secretariat on the Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (E/CN.15/2015/7);

(b) Report of the Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (A/CONF.222/17).

3. An introductory statement was made by the officer-in-charge of the Division for Treaty Affairs of UNODC.

4. Statements were made by the representatives of Qatar, Thailand, Japan, Canada, the United States and China. The observer for Finland also made a statement.

V.15-03620 (E)

Please recycle

Deliberations

5. Gratitude was expressed by all speakers to the Government of Qatar for hosting the Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice. Speakers commended UNODC for its efforts in preparing and servicing the Congress. Many speakers welcomed the contributions of the institutes of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network, as well as the contributions of experts and non-governmental organizations involved in the ancillary meetings. All speakers expressed appreciation to the Government of Japan for its offer to host the Fourteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice in 2020.

6. Many speakers noted that the Thirteenth Congress was a Congress of many "firsts", and welcomed its forward-looking outcome: the Doha Declaration on Integrating Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice into the Wider United Nations Agenda to Address Social and Economic Challenges and to Promote the Rule of Law at the National and International Levels, and Public Participation.[1]

7. The representative of Qatar highlighted the commitment of Qatar to closely working with UNODC to ensure a proper follow-up to and implementation of the Doha Declaration.

8. Speakers discussed issues related to the organization of the Thirteenth Congress and ways to improve preparations for future congresses, including by adopting a concise and focused declaration and examining the duration of the congresses. Speakers welcomed the successful completion of negotiations on the Doha Declaration in Vienna, prior to the opening of the Thirteenth Congress, and noted that this practice should be replicated for future congresses.

9. Speakers also welcomed the organization of the high-level segment at the beginning of the Thirteenth Congress, as well as the sequencing of topics and workshops. It was recommended to organize a follow-up expert group meeting on the lessons learned, similar to the meeting of the Intergovernmental Group of Experts on Lessons Learned from United Nations Congresses on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, held in Bangkok from 15 to 18 August 2006 and convened by the Government of Thailand, which had hosted the Eleventh United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice.

[1] A/CONF.222/17, chap. I, resolution 1.

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Item 3 of the provisional agenda*
Strategic management, budgetary and administrative questions

Islamic Republic of Iran: draft resolution

Improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime: recommendations of the standing open-ended intergovernmental working group on improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

The Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice,

Recalling its resolution 18/3 of 24 April 2009, entitled "Improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime", in which it decided to establish a standing open-ended intergovernmental working group on governance and finance, in order to achieve the common objective of strengthening the performance and effectiveness of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime,

Recalling also Economic and Social Council decision 2009/251 of 30 July 2009, entitled "Frequency and duration of the reconvened sessions of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice", in which the Council decided that, starting in 2010, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice would hold reconvened sessions on an annual basis in the second half of the year, in order to be able, pursuant to Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolution 52/13 of 20 March 2009 and Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice resolution 18/3, to consider the reports of and the recommendations proposed by the standing open-ended intergovernmental working group on

* E/CN.15/2015/1.

V.15-03024 (E)

Please recycle

improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime,

Reaffirming its role as the principal policymaking organ of the United Nations on matters of crime prevention and criminal justice and as the governing body of the crime programme of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime,

Reaffirming also its resolutions 20/1 of 15 April 2011 and 22/2 of 26 April 2013, entitled "Improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime: recommendations of the standing open-ended intergovernmental working group on improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime",

Concerned about the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, and aware of the need to continue addressing that situation in a pragmatic, results-oriented, efficient and cooperative manner,

1. *Takes note* of the work of and the note by the Secretariat on the work of the standing open-ended intergovernmental working group on improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime,[1] in accordance with Commission resolutions 18/3, 20/1 and 22/2;

2. *Expresses its appreciation* to the co-chairs of the working group for their work and to the Secretariat for its assistance in facilitating the work of the working group, including by providing, inter alia, updates on the financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and briefings and presentations on thematic and regional programmes and global projects and on evaluation and oversight issues to the working group, and requests the Secretariat to continue providing such necessary assistance, bearing in mind the limited resources available to it;

3. *Welcomes* the established practice of having a clear schedule of meetings and programme of work for the working group, requests that a draft agenda for each meeting of the working group be distributed no later than 10 working days before the meeting, accompanied by all the relevant documents for the meeting, and reiterates the importance of the development of an indicative annual workplan by Member States, taking into account input from the Secretariat;

Continuous support for strengthening the financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

4. *Recalls* that the working group has, on several occasions, discussed fundraising issues and ways to achieve sustainable and balanced funding for the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime so as to ensure effective technical assistance, delivery capacity and the sustainability of thematic, global, regional and country programmes;

5. *Also recalls* that the working group has been considering the implementation of Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolution 56/17 of 13 December 2013 and Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice resolution 22/9 of 13 December 2013 and has been briefed on the provisional implementation of the new full cost recovery funding model;

[1] E/CN.7/2015/6-E/CN.15/2015/6.

6. *Requests* the working group to continue examining and discussing the funding situation and financial management of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, inter alia, by:

(a) Receiving reports on, and facilitating, the resource mobilization process to promote the integrated programmes of the Office,[2] stressing their resource requirements, and to enhance funding predictability in line with the medium-term strategy;

(b) Continuing efforts, including through the Office, to further encourage donors to provide general-purpose funding, including by means of further increasing transparency and improving the application of full cost recovery and the quality of reporting and communication, and continuing to discuss the reasons for the low level of general-purpose funding, with a view to restoring an adequate balance between general-purpose and special-purpose funds;

(c) Continuing to study the feasibility, progress and impact of the implementation of full cost recovery and the flexible application of programme support costs, with a view to increasing the effectiveness and results of the technical assistance programmes of the Office;

Continuous support for promoting an integrated programme approach

7. *Recalls* that the working group has been following the progress made by the Office in implementing an integrated programming approach that seeks to strengthen the links between normative mandates and operational technical assistance and in improving linkages between policy, strategic planning, evaluation, programmatic work, mobilization of resources and partnerships with all relevant stakeholders;

8. *Requests* the working group to:

(a) Continue promoting regular dialogue among all Member States, as well as with the Office, on the planning and formulation of the operational activities of the Office, especially with regard to its thematic, global and regional programmes, in line with the medium-term strategy and strategic framework;

(b) Continue receiving information from the Office on progress made in the implementation of regional, global and thematic programmes, as well as on progress made with regard to integrating lessons learned and recommendations from evaluations within and across regions, ensuring complementarities among programmes and their alignment with the strategic framework for the period 2014-2015 and the strategy of the Office for the period 2012-2015;

(c) Continue discussing with the Office the implementation of results-based management and budgeting;

[2] The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime definition of "integrated programming approach" also includes programme review committee-approved country programmes.

Continuous support for promoting a culture of evaluation within the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime at all stages of programme planning, development and implementation

9. *Recalls* that the working group has been provided with numerous presentations on evaluation findings, on which occasions participants have reiterated the importance of having a sustainable, effective and operationally independent corporate evaluation function at the Office, focused on the implementation, performance and impact of integrated programmes and their consistency with mandates of the Office;

10. *Requests* the working group to invite the Independent Evaluation Unit to:

(a) Continue providing the working group with evaluation findings on the programmes of the Office;

(b) Continue promoting a culture of evaluation throughout the Office at all stages of programme planning, development and implementation;

(c) Continue working with the Office in monitoring the implementation of recommendations made by relevant oversight bodies;

(d) Continue working with the Office on building increased coordination between evaluation, audit and other oversight bodies, with the aim of building a coordinated continuum of oversight of the projects and programmes of the Office;

Continuous support for strengthening human resources governance to improve gender balance and geographical representation

11. *Recalls* that the working group has been discussing the question of geographical representation and gender balance in the composition of the staff of the Office, as part of its efforts to improve the governance of the Office;

12. *Requests* the working group to:

(a) Continue discussing the issue of gender and geographical representation and its evolution under a specific agenda item, in order to discuss possible measures for improvement in this area;

(b) Continue receiving updated and comprehensive information, including in a disaggregated way, on the composition of the staff and the recruitment policies of the Office.

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Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice
Twenty-fourth session
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Item 3 of the provisional agenda*
Strategic management, budgetary and administrative questions

Islamic Republic of Iran: draft decision

The Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice recommends to the Economic and Social Council the adoption of the following draft decision:

Improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime: extension of the mandate of the standing open-ended intergovernmental working group on improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

The Economic and Social Council, recalling its decision 2013/246 of 25 July 2013, entitled "Improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime: extension of the mandate of the standing open-ended intergovernmental working group on improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime", in which it, inter alia, reaffirmed Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolution 52/13 of 20 March 2009 and Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice resolution 18/3 of 24 April 2009 and decided to renew the mandate of the standing open-ended intergovernmental working group on improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime until the part of the sessions of the Commissions to be held in the first half of 2015, at which time the Commissions would carry out a thorough review of the functioning of the working group and consider the extension of its mandate:

* E/CN.15/2015/1.

V.15-03030 (E)

Please recycle

(a) Reaffirms the efficiency of the standing open-ended intergovernmental working group on improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime;

(b) Also reaffirms the role of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs as the principal policymaking organ of the United Nations on matters of international drug control and as the governing body of the drug programme of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the role of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice as the principal policymaking organ of the United Nations on matters of crime prevention and criminal justice and as the governing body of the crime programme of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime;

(c) Expresses once again its continued concern about the governance and financial situation of the Office, and also expresses its awareness of the continued need to address these issues in a pragmatic, results-oriented, efficient and cooperative manner;

(d) Reaffirms Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolution 52/13 and Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice resolution 18/3, as well as Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolutions 54/10 of 25 March 2011, 54/17 of 13 December 2011 and 56/11 of 15 March 2013 and Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice resolutions 20/1 of 13 April 2011, 20/9 of 13 December 2011 and 22/2 of 26 April 2013, and decides to renew the mandate of the standing open-ended intergovernmental working group on improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime until the part of the sessions of the Commissions to be held in the first half of 2017, at which time the Commissions should carry out a thorough review of the functioning of the working group and consider the extension of its mandate;

(e) Decides that the working group shall hold formal and informal meetings in line with current practice, and that the dates of those meetings shall be determined by the co-chairs of the working group, in consultation with the Secretariat;

(f) Requests that the relevant documentation be provided to the working group not later than 10 working days before a meeting;

(g) Reiterates the importance of the development by Member States of an indicative annual workplan, taking into account inputs from the Secretariat, in order to guide the work of the working group, and approves the provisional agenda of the working group as set out below:

1. Biennial consolidated budget for the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime.
2. Governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime.
3. Evaluation and oversight.
4. Other matters.

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Item 5 of the provisional agenda*
Integration and coordination of efforts by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and Member States in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice

Belarus: draft resolution

The Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice recommends to the Economic and Social Council the adoption of the following draft resolution:

Implementation of the United Nations Global Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking in Persons

The Economic and Social Council,

Recognizing the significance of the United Nations Global Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking in Persons, adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution 64/293 of 30 July 2010, and underlining the importance of its full implementation,

Reaffirming that the Global Plan of Action was developed:

(a) To promote universal ratification of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime[1] and the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime,[2] as well as other relevant international instruments that address trafficking in persons, and to reinforce the implementation of existing instruments against trafficking in persons,

(b) To help Member States to reinforce their political commitments and legal obligations to prevent and combat trafficking in persons,

* E/CN.15/2015/1.
[1] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2225, No. 39574.
[2] Ibid., vol. 2237, No. 39574.

Please recycle

(c) To promote comprehensive, coordinated and consistent responses at the national, regional and international levels to counter trafficking in persons,

(d) To promote a human rights-based, gender- and age-sensitive approach in addressing all factors that make people vulnerable to trafficking in persons and in strengthening the criminal justice response, which are necessary to prevent trafficking in persons, protect victims and prosecute perpetrators,

(e) To raise awareness within the United Nations system and also among States and other stakeholders, such as the private sector, civil society organizations and the international and national mass media, and the public at large,

(f) To foster cooperation and coordination among all relevant stakeholders, including Member States, international organizations, civil society organizations and the private sector, and within various entities of the United Nations system, taking into account existing best practices and lessons learned,

Recalling its resolution 2013/41 of 25 July 2013, entitled "Implementation of the United Nations Global Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking in Persons",

Emphasizing the role of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in the implementation of the Global Plan of Action, including as coordinator of the Inter-Agency Coordination Group against Trafficking in Persons,

Recognizing that the Inter-Agency Coordination Group, within its mandate, contributes to the implementation of the Global Plan of Action,

Recognizing also that the United Nations Voluntary Trust Fund for Victims of Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, established in compliance with the Global Plan of Action, aims at providing victims of trafficking in persons with humanitarian, legal and financial aid through established channels of assistance, such as governmental, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, and welcoming contributions made to the Trust Fund by States and all other relevant stakeholders,

Welcoming the high-level meeting of the General Assembly during its sixty-seventh session, from 13 to 15 May 2013, to appraise the progress achieved in the implementation of the Global Plan of Action,

Taking note of the decision of the General Assembly, in its resolution 68/192 of 18 December 2013, to appraise the progress achieved in the implementation of the Global Plan of Action on a four-year basis, starting at its seventy-second session,

Taking note also of the decision of the General Assembly in its resolution 68/192 to designate 30 July as the World Day against Trafficking in Persons, to be observed every year beginning in 2014,

1. *Urges* Member States and other stakeholders mentioned in the United Nations Global Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking in Persons,[3] and invites the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and other relevant international, regional and subregional organizations, within their respective mandates, to continue to contribute to the full

[3] General Assembly resolution 64/293.

and effective implementation of the Global Plan of Action, including by means of strengthening cooperation and improving coordination among themselves in achieving that goal;

2. *Welcomes* the first observation of the World Day against Trafficking in Persons in 2014 and invites all Member States, relevant agencies of the United Nations system and other international organizations, as well as civil society, to continue to actively observe the World Day every year;

3. *Also welcomes* the publication of the *Global Report on Trafficking in Persons 2014*[4] prepared by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime pursuant to the Global Plan of Action, looks forward to the next such report to be produced by the Office in 2016, and encourages Member States to provide to the Office evidence-based data on patterns, forms and flows of trafficking in persons;

4. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to continue to integrate the Global Plan of Action into its programmes and activities and continue to provide, at the national and regional levels, technical assistance to countries, upon their request, aimed at strengthening their ability to ensure full and effective implementation of the Global Plan of Action;

5. *Invites* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and other relevant agencies of the United Nations system, in coordination with the Office in its capacity as coordinator of the Inter-Agency Coordination Group against Trafficking in Persons, to continue to increase the activities of the Group related to the implementation of the Global Plan of Action;

6. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, in its capacity as coordinator of the Inter-Agency Coordination Group, to elaborate, in cooperation with Member States, a list of concrete measures planned until 2017 aimed at implementing the Global Plan of Action and to present it in an appropriate manner to the General Assembly at its sixty-ninth session;

7. *Also requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, in its capacity as fund manager of the United Nations Voluntary Trust Fund for Victims of Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, to continue to encourage contributions by States and all other relevant stakeholders to the Trust Fund;

8. *Invites* Member States and other donors to provide extrabudgetary resources for the purposes described above, in accordance with the rules and procedures of the United Nations;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its twenty-sixth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

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[4] United Nations publication, Sales No. E.14.V.10.

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Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice
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Agenda item 5
Integration and coordination of efforts by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and Member States in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice

Belarus, Costa Rica, Cuba and Philippines: revised draft resolution

The Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice recommends to the Economic and Social Council the adoption of the following draft resolution:

Implementation of the United Nations Global Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking in Persons

The Economic and Social Council,

Recognizing the significance of the United Nations Global Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking in Persons, adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution 64/293 of 30 July 2010, and underlining the importance of its full implementation,

Reaffirming that the Global Plan of Action was developed:

(a) To promote universal ratification of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime[1] and the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime,[2] as well as other relevant international instruments that address trafficking in persons, and to reinforce the implementation of existing instruments against trafficking in persons;

(b) To help Member States to reinforce their political commitments and legal obligations to prevent and combat trafficking in persons;

[1] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2225, No. 39574.
[2] Ibid., vol. 2237, No. 39574.

V.15-03449 (E)

Please recycle

(c) To promote comprehensive, coordinated and consistent responses at the national, regional and international levels to counter trafficking in persons;

(d) To promote a human rights-based, gender- and age-sensitive approach in addressing all factors that make people vulnerable to trafficking in persons and in strengthening the criminal justice response, which are necessary to prevent trafficking in persons, protect victims and prosecute perpetrators;

(e) To raise awareness within the United Nations system and also among States and other stakeholders, such as the private sector, civil society organizations and the international and national mass media, and the public at large;

(f) To foster cooperation and coordination among all relevant stakeholders, including Member States, international organizations, civil society organizations and the private sector, and within various entities of the United Nations system, taking into account existing best practices and lessons learned,

Recalling its resolution 2013/41 of 25 July 2013, entitled "Implementation of the United Nations Global Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking in Persons",

Reiterating its strong condemnation of trafficking in persons, especially women and children, which constitutes an offence and a serious threat to human dignity and physical integrity, human rights and development,

Emphasizing the role of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in the implementation of the Global Plan of Action, including as coordinator of the Inter-Agency Coordination Group against Trafficking in Persons,

Recalling that the Inter-Agency Coordination Group was established to foster coordination and cooperation among relevant United Nations agencies and other international organizations involved in combating human trafficking,

Recognizing that the Inter-Agency Coordination Group, within its mandate, contributes to the implementation of the Global Plan of Action,

Recognizing also that the United Nations Voluntary Trust Fund for Victims of Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, established consistent with the Global Plan of Action, aims at providing victims of trafficking in persons with humanitarian, legal and financial aid through established channels of assistance, such as governmental, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, and welcoming contributions made to the Trust Fund by States and all other relevant stakeholders,

Welcoming the high-level meeting of the General Assembly during its sixty-seventh session, from 13 to 15 May 2013, to appraise the progress achieved in the implementation of the Global Plan of Action,

Taking note of the decision of the General Assembly, in its resolution 68/192 of 18 December 2013, to appraise the progress achieved in the implementation of the Global Plan of Action on a four-year basis, starting at its seventy-second session,

Taking note also of the decision of the General Assembly in its resolution 68/192 to designate 30 July as the World Day against Trafficking in Persons, to be observed every year beginning in 2014,

Recalling the continued role of relevant subregional, regional and cross-regional mechanisms and initiatives to combat and eliminate all forms of trafficking in persons,

1. *Reiterates* the crucial importance of the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime,[3] which entered into force on 25 December 2003 and which provided for the first time an internationally agreed definition of the crime of trafficking in persons, aimed at the prevention of trafficking in persons, the protection of its victims and the prosecution of its perpetrators, and in this regard, calls upon Member States that have not yet done so to consider as a matter of priority ratifying or acceding to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime[4] and its Trafficking in Persons Protocol;

2. *Reaffirms* the importance of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, which was established to improve the capacity of States parties to combat transnational organized crime and to promote and review the implementation of the Convention and the Trafficking in Persons Protocol;

3. *Urges* Member States and other stakeholders mentioned in the United Nations Global Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking in Persons,[5] and invites the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and other relevant international, regional and subregional organizations, within their respective mandates, to continue to contribute to the full and effective implementation of the Global Plan of Action, including by means of strengthening cooperation and improving coordination among themselves in achieving that goal;

4. *Welcomes* the first observation of the World Day against Trafficking in Persons in 2014 and invites all Member States, relevant agencies of the United Nations system and other international organizations, as well as civil society, to continue to actively observe the World Day every year;

5. *Also welcomes* the publication of the *Global Report on Trafficking in Persons 2014*[6] prepared by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime pursuant to the Global Plan of Action, looks forward to the next such report to be produced by the Office in 2016, and encourages Member States to provide to the Office evidence-based data on patterns, forms and flows of trafficking in persons;

6. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to continue to integrate the Global Plan of Action into its programmes and activities and continue to provide, at the national and regional levels, technical assistance to countries, upon their request, aimed at strengthening their ability to ensure full and effective implementation of the Global Plan of Action;

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[3] Ibid., vol. 2237, No. 39574.
[4] Ibid., vol. 2225, No. 39574.
[5] General Assembly resolution 64/293.
[6] United Nations publication, Sales No. E.14.V.10.

7. *Invites* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and other relevant agencies of the United Nations system, within the framework of the Inter-Agency Coordination Group against Trafficking in Persons, to continue to increase the activities of the Group related to the implementation of the Global Plan of Action;

8. *Encourages* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in its capacity as coordinator of the Inter-Agency Coordination Group against Trafficking in Persons, and other members of the Inter-Agency Coordination Group, to continue to contribute in line with their existing mandates to the implementation of the Global Plan of Action, and in this regard invites the Office and other members of the Inter-Agency Coordination Group to continue to elaborate, in cooperation with Member States, a list of concrete measures planned until 2017 aimed at implementing the Global Plan of Action and to present it in an appropriate manner to the General Assembly at its sixty-ninth session;

9. *Also requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, in its capacity as fund manager of the United Nations Voluntary Trust Fund for Victims of Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, to continue to encourage contributions by States and all other relevant stakeholders to the Trust Fund;

10. *Invites* Member States and other donors to provide extrabudgetary resources for the purposes described above, in accordance with the rules and procedures of the United Nations;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its twenty-sixth session on the implementation of the present resolution, including by providing an update on the status of the contributions to and expenditures of the United Nations Voluntary Trust Fund for Victims of Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children.

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Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice
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Items 4 and 8 of the provisional agenda*
Thematic discussion on follow-up to the Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice

Follow-up to the Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and preparations for the Fourteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice

Brazil, Japan, Mexico, Qatar and Thailand: draft resolution

The Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice recommends to the Economic and Social Council the approval of the following draft resolution for adoption by the General Assembly:

Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice

The General Assembly,

Emphasizing the responsibility assumed by the United Nations in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice in pursuance of Economic and Social Council resolution 155 C (VII) of 13 August 1948 and General Assembly resolution 415 (V) of 1 December 1950,

Acknowledging that the United Nations congresses on crime prevention and criminal justice, as major intergovernmental forums, have influenced national policies and practices and promoted international cooperation in that field by facilitating the exchange of views and experience, mobilizing public opinion and recommending policy options at the national, regional and international levels,

* E/CN.15/2015/1.

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Recalling its resolution 46/152 of 18 December 1991, in the annex to which Member States affirmed that the United Nations congresses on crime prevention and criminal justice should be held every five years and should provide a forum for, inter alia, the exchange of views between States, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and individual experts representing various professions and disciplines; the exchange of experiences in research, law and policy development; and the identification of emerging trends and issues in crime prevention and criminal justice,

Recalling also its resolution 57/270 B of 23 June 2003 on the integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic and social fields, in which it stressed that all countries should promote policies consistent and coherent with the commitments of the major United Nations conferences and summits, emphasized that the United Nations system had an important responsibility to assist Governments to stay fully engaged in the follow-up to and implementation of agreements and commitments reached at the major United Nations conferences and summits and invited the intergovernmental bodies of the United Nations system to further promote the implementation of the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits,

Recalling further its resolution 69/191 of 18 December 2014, in which it requested the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice to give high priority at its twenty-fourth session to considering the declaration of the Thirteenth Congress, with a view to recommending, through the Economic and Social Council, appropriate follow-up by the General Assembly at its seventieth session,

Bearing in mind its resolution 67/1 of 24 September 2012 on the declaration of the high-level meeting of the General Assembly on the rule of law at the national and international levels, and its resolution 69/195 of 18 December 2014 on the rule of law, crime prevention and criminal justice in the United Nations development agenda beyond 2015,

Bearing also in mind its resolution 69/244 of 29 December 2014 on the organization of the United Nations summit for the adoption of the post-2015 development agenda,

Taking into account Economic and Social Council resolution 2014/22 of 16 July 2014 on the Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and the post-2015 development agenda, and the report of the Executive Director on the contribution of the Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice to the discussions on the post-2015 development agenda,[1] submitted to the Thirteenth Congress pursuant to that resolution,

Aware of the presidential summary of the High-level Thematic Debate of the General Assembly on Integrating Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice in the Post-2015 Development Agenda, held in New York on 25 February 2015,[2]

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[1] A/CONF.222/5.

[2] A/CONF.222/15.

Aware also of the report of the Secretary-General entitled "Follow-up to the Salvador Declaration on Comprehensive Strategies for Global Challenges: Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Systems and Their Development in a Changing World",[3]

Encouraged by the success of the Thirteenth Congress and the broad participation of all crime prevention and criminal justice stakeholders,

Having considered the report of the Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice[4] and the related recommendations made by the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its twenty-fourth session,

1. *Expresses its satisfaction* with the results achieved by the Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, held in Doha from 12 to 19 April 2015, including the Doha Declaration on Integrating Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice into the Wider United Nations Agenda to Address Social and Economic Challenges and to Promote the Rule of Law at the National and International Levels, and Public Participation,[5] adopted at the high-level segment of the Thirteenth Congress;

2. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice;[6]

3. *Expresses its appreciation* to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime for the work done in the preparations for and follow-up to the Thirteenth Congress, and extends its thanks to the institutes of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network for their contribution to the Thirteenth Congress, in particular with regard to the workshops held within the framework of the Congress;

4. *Endorses* the Doha Declaration adopted by the Thirteenth Congress, as approved by the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its twenty-fourth session and annexed to the present resolution;

5. *Welcomes with appreciation* the initiative of the Government of Qatar, in cooperation with the Qatar Foundation to organize a youth forum for the first time prior to the Congress, appreciates the results of the Doha Youth Forum on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, which were submitted to the Thirteenth Congress, as contained in the Doha Youth Forum Statement,[7] encourages Member States to give due consideration to the recommendations therein, and invites the host countries of future congresses to consider the holding of similar events;

6. *Invites* Governments to take into consideration the Doha Declaration and the recommendations adopted by the Thirteenth Congress when formulating legislation and policy directives and to make every effort, where appropriate, to implement the principles contained therein, taking into account the economic, social, legal and cultural specificities of their respective States;

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[3] A/CONF.222/3.
[4] A/CONF.222/17.
[5] Ibid., chap. I, resolution 1.
[6] A/CONF.222/17.
[7] A/CONF.222/16.

7. *Invites* Member States to identify areas covered in the Doha Declaration where further tools and training manuals based on international standards and best practices are needed and to submit that information to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice so that it may take that information into account when considering potential areas of future activity of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime;

8. *Welcomes* the intention of the Government of Qatar to work with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in ensuring appropriate follow-up to the outcome of the Thirteenth Congress, particularly the implementation of the Doha Declaration;

9. *Also welcomes* the initiative of the Government of Qatar to establish a regional fund for the education and training of displaced and refugee children and youth in the Middle East, with the aim of integrating social and cultural dimensions in crime prevention strategies and policies;

10. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, in the development and implementation of its technical cooperation programmes, to aim for sustainable and long-lasting results when assisting Member States in rebuilding, modernizing and strengthening criminal justice systems, as well as promoting the rule of law, and to design such programmes to achieve those aims for all components of the criminal justice system, in an integrated way and with a long-term perspective;

11. *Also requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to continue to provide technical assistance to facilitate the ratification and implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption,[8] the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto[9] and the international counter-terrorism instruments;

12. *Calls* for greater coherence and coordination between the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and relevant United Nations agencies, with a view to achieving a fully coordinated approach to integrating crime prevention and criminal justice into the broader United Nations agenda, and invites other international organizations, the private sector and non-governmental organizations to cooperate with the Office in the implementation of its mandate;

13. *Requests* the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice to review on a regular basis the progress made in implementing the provisions of the Doha Declaration;

14. *Requests* the Secretary-General to distribute the report of the Thirteenth Congress, including the Doha Declaration, to Member States, intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations, so as to ensure that the recommendations of the Congress are disseminated as widely as possible, and to seek proposals by Member States on ways and means of ensuring appropriate follow-up to the Doha Declaration, for consideration and action by the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its twenty-fifth session;

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[8] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2349, No. 42146.

[9] Ibid., vols. 2225, 2237, 2241 and 2326, No. 39574.

15. *Welcomes with appreciation* the offer of the Government of Japan to act as host to the Fourteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, to be held in 2020;

16. *Expresses its profound gratitude* to the people and Government of Qatar for the warm and generous hospitality extended to the participants in the Thirteenth Congress and for the excellent facilities provided for the Congress;

17. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to it, at its seventy-first session, a report on the implementation of the present resolution.

Annex

Doha Declaration on Integrating Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice into the Wider United Nations Agenda to Address Social And Economic Challenges and to Promote the Rule of Law at the National and International Levels, and Public Participation

We, Heads of State and Government, Ministers and Representatives of Member States,

Having assembled at the Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice in Doha, from 12 to 19 April 2015, to reaffirm our shared commitment to uphold the rule of law and to prevent and counter crime in all its forms and manifestations, at the domestic and international levels, to ensure that our criminal justice systems are effective, fair, humane and accountable, to provide access to justice for all, to build effective, accountable, impartial and inclusive institutions at all levels, and to uphold the principle of human dignity and the universal observance and respect of all human rights and fundamental freedoms,

To that end, declare the following:

1. We acknowledge the 60-year legacy and continuing significant role of the United Nations congresses on crime prevention and criminal justice as one of the largest and most diverse international forums for the exchange of views and experiences in research, law and policy and programme development between States, intergovernmental organizations and individual experts representing various professions and disciplines in order to identify emerging trends and issues in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice. We recognize the unique and important contributions of the congresses to law and policy development, as well as to the identification of emerging trends and issues in crime prevention and criminal justice.

2. We reaffirm the cross-cutting nature of crime prevention and criminal justice issues and the consequent need to integrate those issues into the wider agenda of the United Nations in order to enhance system-wide coordination. We look forward to the future contributions of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice with regard to designing and implementing national and international crime prevention and criminal justice policies and programmes, taking into account and building upon the recommendations of the congresses.

3. We recognize the importance of effective, fair, humane and accountable crime prevention and criminal justice systems and the institutions comprising them as a central component of the rule of law. We commit ourselves to holistic and

comprehensive approaches to countering crime, violence, corruption and terrorism in all their forms and manifestations, and to ensuring that those responses are implemented in a coordinated and coherent way, along with broader programmes or measures for social and economic development, poverty eradication, respect for cultural diversity, social peace and social inclusion.

4. We acknowledge that sustainable development and the rule of law are strongly interrelated and mutually reinforcing. We therefore welcome the inclusive and transparent intergovernmental process for the post-2015 development agenda, which is aimed at developing global sustainable development goals to be agreed by the General Assembly, and acknowledge the proposals of the Open Working Group of the General Assembly on Sustainable Development Goals as the main basis for integrating sustainable development goals into the post-2015 development agenda, while recognizing that other inputs will also be considered. In this context, we reiterate the importance of promoting peaceful, corruption-free and inclusive societies for sustainable development, with a focus on a people-centred approach that provides access to justice for all and builds effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels.

5. We reaffirm our commitment and strong political will in support of effective, fair, humane and accountable criminal justice systems and the institutions comprising them, and encourage the effective participation and inclusion of all sectors of society, thus creating the conditions needed to advance the wider United Nations agenda, while respecting fully the principles of sovereignty and territorial integrity of States and recognizing the responsibility of Member States to uphold human dignity, all human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, in particular for those affected by crime and those who may be in contact with the criminal justice system, including vulnerable members of society, regardless of their status, who may be subject to multiple and aggravated forms of discrimination, and to prevent and counter crime motivated by intolerance or discrimination of any kind. To that end, we endeavour:

(a) To adopt comprehensive and inclusive national crime prevention and criminal justice policies and programmes that fully take into account evidence and other relevant factors, including the root causes of crime, as well as the conditions conducive to its occurrence, and, in accordance with our obligations under international law and taking into consideration relevant United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice, to ensure appropriate training of officials entrusted with upholding the rule of law and the protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms;

(b) To ensure the right of everyone to a fair trial without undue delay by a competent, independent and impartial tribunal established by law, to equal access to justice with due process safeguards and, if needed, to access to an attorney and to an interpreter, and to ensure relevant rights under the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations;[a] to exercise due diligence to prevent and counter acts of violence; and to take effective legislative, administrative and judicial measures to prevent, prosecute and punish all forms of torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment and eliminate impunity;

[a] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 596, No. 8638.

(c) To review and reform legal aid policies for expansion of access to effective legal aid in criminal proceedings for those without sufficient means or when the interests of justice so require, including, when necessary, through the development of national plans in this field, and to build capacities to provide and ensure access to effective legal aid in all matters and in all its forms, taking into account the United Nations Principles and Guidelines on Access to Legal Aid in Criminal Justice Systems;[b]

(d) To make every effort to prevent and counter corruption, and to implement measures aimed at enhancing transparency in public administration and promoting the integrity and accountability of our criminal justice systems, in accordance with the United Nations Convention against Corruption;[c]

(e) To integrate child- and youth-related issues into our criminal justice reform efforts, recognizing the importance of protecting children from all forms of violence, exploitation and abuse, consistent with the obligations of parties under relevant international instruments, including the Convention on the Rights of the Child[d] and its two Optional Protocols,[e] and taking into consideration the relevant provisions of the United Nations Model Strategies and Practical Measures on the Elimination of Violence against Children in the Field of Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice,[f] as well as to develop and apply comprehensive child-sensitive justice policies focused on the best interests of the child, consistent with the principle that the deprivation of liberty of children should be used only as a measure of last resort and for the shortest appropriate period of time, so as to protect children who are in contact with the criminal justice system, as well as children who are in any other situation requiring legal proceedings, particularly in relation to their treatment and social reintegration. We look forward to the results of the global study on children deprived of their liberty in this regard;

(f) To mainstream a gender perspective into our criminal justice systems by developing and implementing national strategies and plans to promote the full protection of women and girls from all acts of violence, including gender-related killing of women and girls, in accordance with the obligations of parties under the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women[g] and its Optional Protocol,[h] and taking into account the updated Model Strategies and Practical Measures on the Elimination of Violence against Women in the Field of Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice[i] and General Assembly resolutions on the gender-related killing of women and girls;

(g) To promote gender-specific measures as an integral part of our policies on crime prevention, criminal justice and the treatment of offenders, including the rehabilitation and reintegration of women offenders into society, taking into

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[b] General Assembly resolution 67/187, annex.
[c] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2349, No. 42146.
[d] Ibid., vol. 1577, No. 27531.
[e] Ibid., vols. 2171 and 2173, No. 27531.
[f] General Assembly resolution 69/194, annex.
[g] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1249, No. 20378.
[h] Ibid., vol. 2131, No. 20378.
[i] General Assembly resolution 65/228, annex.

consideration the United Nations Rules for the Treatment of Women Prisoners and Non-custodial Measures for Women Offenders (the Bangkok Rules);[j]

(h) To develop and implement appropriate and effective national strategies and plans for the advancement of women in criminal justice systems and institutions at the leadership, managerial and other levels;

(i) To enhance equality for all persons before the law, including gender equality, for individuals belonging to minority groups and for indigenous people, through, inter alia, a comprehensive approach with other sectors of government, relevant members of civil society and the media, and the promotion of the recruitment by criminal justice institutions of individuals belonging to these groups;

(j) To implement and enhance policies for prison inmates that focus on education, work, medical care, rehabilitation, social reintegration and the prevention of recidivism, and to consider the development and strengthening of policies to support the families of inmates, as well as to promote and encourage the use of alternatives to imprisonment, where appropriate, and to review or reform our restorative justice and other processes in support of successful reintegration;

(k) To intensify our efforts to address the challenge of prison overcrowding through appropriate criminal justice reforms, which should include, where appropriate, a review of penal policies and practical measures to reduce pretrial detention, to enhance the use of non-custodial sanctions and to improve access to legal aid to the extent possible;

(l) To adopt effective measures for the recognition, protection and provision of support for and assistance to victims and witnesses in the framework of criminal justice responses to all crimes, including corruption and terrorism, in accordance with relevant international instruments and taking into consideration the United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice;

(m) To implement a victim-oriented approach to prevent and counter all forms of trafficking in persons for the purpose of exploitation, including the exploitation of the prostitution of others or other forms of sexual exploitation, forced labour or services, slavery or practices similar to slavery, servitude or the removal of organs, where appropriate, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime,[k] and taking into account the United Nations Global Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking in Persons,[l] and to work, as necessary, with regional, international and civil society organizations to overcome the obstacles that may impede the delivery of social and legal assistance to victims of trafficking;

(n) To implement effective measures to protect the human rights of smuggled migrants, particularly women and children, and unaccompanied migrant children, in accordance with the obligations of parties under the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime[m] and its Protocol against the

[j] General Assembly resolution 65/229, annex.

[k] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2237, No. 39574.

[l] General Assembly resolution 64/293.

[m] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2225, No. 39574.

Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air,[n] which include the obligation that migrants shall not become liable to criminal prosecution under the Protocol only for the fact of having been the object of smuggling, and other relevant international instruments, and to make every possible effort to prevent the further loss of lives and bring the perpetrators to justice;

(o) To implement effective measures to eliminate violence against all migrants, migrant workers and their families, and to take all necessary legal and administrative steps to prevent and counter crimes involving violence against those groups;

(p) To conduct further research and gather data on crime victimization motivated by discrimination of any kind and to exchange experiences in and information on effective laws and policies that can prevent such crimes, bring perpetrators to justice and provide support to victims;

(q) To consider providing specialized training to criminal justice professionals to enhance capacities for recognizing, understanding, suppressing and investigating hate crimes motivated by discrimination of any kind, to help engage effectively with victim communities and to build public confidence and cooperation with criminal justice agencies;

(r) To intensify our national and international efforts to eliminate all forms of discrimination, including racism, religious intolerance, xenophobia and gender-related discrimination by, inter alia, raising awareness, developing educational materials and programmes, and considering, where appropriate, drafting and enforcing legislation against discrimination;

(s) To prevent and counter, through appropriate domestic procedures for the timely identification and processing of cases, acts of violence falling within our jurisdiction against journalists and media professionals, whose professional duties often put them at specific risk of intimidation, harassment and violence, in particular from organized criminal groups and terrorists, and in conflict and post-conflict situations, and to ensure accountability through the conduct of impartial, speedy and effective investigations, in accordance with national legislation and applicable international law;

(t) To strengthen the development and use of tools and methods aimed at increasing the availability and quality of statistical information and analytical studies on crime and criminal justice at the international level, in order to better measure and evaluate the impact of responses to crime and to enhance the effectiveness of crime prevention and criminal justice programmes at the national, regional and international levels.

6. We welcome the work of the Expert Group on the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners and take note of the draft updated Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners, as finalized by the Expert Group at its meeting held in Cape Town, South Africa, from 2 to 5 March 2015, and look forward to the consideration of this revised draft, and action thereon, by the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice.

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[n] Ibid., vol. 2241, No. 39574.

7. We emphasize that education for all children and youth, including the eradication of illiteracy, is fundamental to the prevention of crime and corruption and to the promotion of a culture of lawfulness that supports the rule of law and human rights while respecting cultural identities. In this regard, we also stress the fundamental role of youth participation in crime prevention efforts. Therefore, we will endeavour:

(a) To create a safe, positive and secure learning environment in schools, supported by the community, including by protecting children from all forms of violence, harassment, bullying, sexual abuse and drug abuse, in accordance with domestic laws;

(b) To integrate crime prevention, criminal justice and other rule-of-law aspects into our domestic educational systems;

(c) To integrate crime prevention and criminal justice strategies into all relevant social and economic policies and programmes, in particular those affecting youth, with a special emphasis on programmes focused on increasing educational and employment opportunities for youth and young adults;

(d) To provide access to education for all, including technical and professional skills, as well as to promote lifelong learning skills for all.

8. We endeavour to strengthen international cooperation as a cornerstone of our efforts to enhance crime prevention and ensure that our criminal justice systems are effective, fair, humane and accountable, and ultimately to prevent and counter all crimes. We encourage States parties to implement and make more effective use of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto, the United Nations Convention against Corruption, the three international drug control conventions and the international conventions and protocols related to countering terrorism, and urge all Member States that have not yet done so to consider ratifying or acceding to those instruments. We underscore that any measures taken to counter terrorism must comply with all our obligations under international law. We endeavour to enhance further international cooperation to stop the systematic exploitation of large numbers of individuals who are forced and coerced into a life of abuse and degradation. We therefore strive:

(a) To promote and strengthen international and regional cooperation to further develop the capacity of national criminal justice systems, including through efforts to modernize and strengthen national legislation, as appropriate, as well as joint training and upgrading of the skills of our criminal justice officials, in particular to foster the development of strong and effective central authorities for international cooperation in criminal matters, inter alia, in the areas of extradition, mutual legal assistance, transfer of criminal proceedings and transfer of sentenced persons, and to conclude, where appropriate, bilateral and regional cooperation agreements, and to continue the development of specialized networks of law enforcement authorities, central authorities, prosecutors, judges, defence lawyers and legal aid providers to exchange information and share good practices and expertise, including, where appropriate, by promoting a global virtual network to advance, where possible, direct contact among competent authorities to enhance information-sharing and mutual legal assistance, making the best possible use of information and communication platforms;

(b) To continue to support the implementation of capacity-building programmes and training for criminal justice officials aimed at preventing and countering terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, in line with human rights and fundamental freedoms, including with regard to international cooperation in criminal matters, the financing of terrorism, the use of the Internet for terrorist purposes, the destruction of cultural heritage by terrorists and kidnapping for ransom or for the purpose of extortion, and at addressing the conditions conducive to the spread of terrorism, and to cooperate, as well as address, further analyse and identify appropriate areas for joint action, through, inter alia, effective exchange of information and sharing of experiences and best practices, to counter any existing, growing or potential links, in some cases, between transnational organized crime, illicit drug-related activities, money-laundering and the financing of terrorism, in order to enhance criminal justice responses to those crimes;

(c) To adopt effective measures at the national and international levels aimed at preventing terrorist groups from benefiting from ransom payments;

(d) To strengthen cooperation at the international, regional, subregional and bilateral levels, to counter the threat posed by foreign terrorist fighters, including through enhanced operational and timely information-sharing, logistical support, as appropriate, and capacity-building activities, such as those provided by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, to share and adopt best practices to identify foreign terrorist fighters, to prevent the travel of foreign terrorist fighters from, into or through Member States, to prevent the financing, mobilization, recruitment and organization of foreign terrorist fighters, to counter violent extremism and radicalization to violence, which can be conducive to terrorism, to enhance our efforts to implement deradicalization programmes, and to ensure that any person who participates in the financing, planning, preparation or perpetration of terrorist acts or in the supporting of terrorist acts is brought to justice, in compliance with obligations under international law, as well as applicable domestic law;

(e) To implement effective measures to detect, prevent and counter corruption, as well as the transfer abroad and laundering of assets derived from corruption, and to strengthen international cooperation and assistance to Member States to assist in the identification, freezing or seizure of such assets, as well as in their recovery and return, in accordance with the United Nations Convention against Corruption, in particular its chapter V, and in this regard to continue discussing innovative modalities to improve mutual legal assistance in order to speed up asset recovery proceedings and render them more successful, while also drawing on the experience and knowledge built through the implementation of the Stolen Asset Recovery Initiative of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the World Bank;

(f) To develop strategies to prevent and combat all illicit financial flows and emphasize the urgent need to adopt more effective measures to fight against economic and financial crimes, including fraud, as well as tax and corporate crimes, especially in their relevant transnational dimensions;

(g) To strengthen or, as appropriate, adopt procedures to more effectively prevent and counter money-laundering and enhance measures for the identification, tracing, freezing, seizure and recovery of the proceeds of crime, including money and other assets that have not been accounted for and that are found in safe havens,

for the purpose of their eventual confiscation, including, where appropriate and in accordance with domestic law, non-conviction-based confiscation, and for the transparent disposition of confiscated proceeds;

(h) To develop and implement adequate mechanisms to manage and preserve the value and condition of frozen, seized or confiscated assets that are the proceeds of crime, as well as to strengthen international cooperation in criminal matters and to explore ways of affording one another similar cooperation in civil and administrative proceedings for confiscation purposes;

(i) To take appropriate measures to prevent and counter trafficking in persons and the smuggling of migrants, while protecting the victims and those who have been the object of such crimes, through all necessary legal and administrative steps, in accordance with the respective protocols, as appropriate, and strengthening inter-agency cooperation and coordination at the national level, as well as closer bilateral, regional and multilateral cooperation;

(j) To consider, when investigating and prosecuting offences related to trafficking in persons and the smuggling of migrants, the concurrent undertaking of financial investigations, with a view to tracing, freezing and confiscating proceeds acquired through those crimes, and the establishment of such crimes as predicate offences for money-laundering, as well as to enhance coordination and information-sharing among relevant agencies;

(k) To develop and adopt, as appropriate, effective measures to prevent and combat the illicit manufacturing of and trafficking in firearms, their parts, components and ammunition, as well as explosives, including through awareness-raising campaigns designed to eliminate the illicit use of firearms and the illicit manufacture of explosives, to encourage States parties to the Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Their Parts and Components and Ammunition, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime,[o] to strengthen implementation of the Protocol by, inter alia, considering the use of available tools, including marking and record-keeping technologies, to facilitate the tracing of firearms and, where possible, their parts and components and ammunition, in order to enhance criminal investigations of illicit trafficking in firearms, to support the implementation of the Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects,[p] and to note the contributions of existing instruments on this issue and on related matters at the regional and international levels;

(l) To intensify our efforts to address the world drug problem, based upon the principle of common and shared responsibility and through a comprehensive and balanced approach, including through more effective bilateral, regional and international cooperation among judicial and law enforcement authorities, to counter the involvement of organized criminal groups in illicit drug production and trafficking and related criminal activities, and to take steps to reduce the violence that accompanies drug trafficking;

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[o] Ibid., vol. 2326, No. 39574.

[p] *Report of the United Nations Conference on the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects, New York, 9-20 July 2001* (A/CONF.192/15), chap. IV, para. 24.

(m) To continue to explore all options regarding an appropriate and effective mechanism or mechanisms to assist the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime in the review of the implementation of the Convention and the Protocols thereto in an effective and efficient manner;

(n) To invite Member States to draw on the United Nations model treaties on international cooperation in criminal matters when considering developing agreements with other States, bearing in mind their value as important tools for the development of international cooperation, and to invite the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice to continue its initiative to identify United Nations model treaties that may need to be updated, based on inputs received from Member States.

9. We endeavour to ensure that the benefits of economic, social and technological advancements become a positive force to enhance our efforts in preventing and countering new and emerging forms of crime. We recognize our responsibility to adequately respond to emerging and evolving threats posed by such crimes. Therefore, we strive:

(a) To develop and implement comprehensive crime prevention and criminal justice responses, including strengthening of the capacities of our judiciary and law enforcement institutions, and to adopt, when necessary, legislative and administrative measures to effectively prevent and counter new, emerging and evolving forms of crime at the national, regional and international levels, taking into account the scope of application of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime with regard to "serious crimes", in accordance with national legislation;

(b) To explore specific measures designed to create a secure and resilient cyberenvironment, to prevent and counter criminal activities carried out over the Internet, paying particular attention to identity theft, recruitment for the purpose of trafficking in persons and protecting children from online exploitation and abuse, to strengthen law enforcement cooperation at the national and international levels, including with the aim of identifying and protecting victims by, inter alia, removing child pornography, in particular child sexual abuse imagery, from the Internet, to enhance the security of computer networks and protect the integrity of relevant infrastructure, and to endeavour to provide long-term technical assistance and capacity-building to strengthen the ability of national authorities to deal with cybercrime, including the prevention, detection, investigation and prosecution of such crime in all its forms. In addition, we note the activities of the open-ended intergovernmental expert group to conduct a comprehensive study of the problem of cybercrime and responses to it by Member States, the international community and the private sector, and invite the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice to consider recommending that the expert group continue, based on its work, to exchange information on national legislation, best practices, technical assistance and international cooperation, with a view to examining options to strengthen existing responses and to propose new national and international legal or other responses to cybercrime;

(c) To strengthen and implement comprehensive crime prevention and criminal justice responses to illicit trafficking in cultural property, for the purpose of

providing the widest possible international cooperation to address such crime, to review and strengthen domestic legislation to counter trafficking in cultural property, where appropriate, in accordance with our commitments under international instruments, including, as appropriate, the Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property[q] of 1970, and taking into consideration the International Guidelines for Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Responses with Respect to Trafficking in Cultural Property and Other Related Offences,[r] to continue to gather and share information and statistical data on trafficking in cultural property, in particular on trafficking that involves organized criminal groups and terrorist organizations, and to further consider the potential utility of and improvements to the model treaty for the prevention of crimes that infringe on the cultural heritage of peoples in the form of movable property,[s] and international standards and norms in this field, in close cooperation with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the International Criminal Police Organization and other competent international organizations, with a view to ensuring coordination of efforts in fulfilment of their respective mandates;

(d) To conduct further research on the links between urban crime and other manifestations of organized crime in some countries and regions, including crimes committed by gangs, as well as to exchange experiences in and information on effective crime prevention and criminal justice programmes and policies among Member States and with relevant international and regional organizations, in order to address through innovative approaches the impact of urban crime and gang-related violence on specific populations and places, fostering social inclusion and employment opportunities and aiming at facilitating social reintegration of adolescents and young adults;

(e) To adopt effective measures to prevent and counter the serious problem of crimes that have an impact on the environment, such as trafficking in wildlife, including flora and fauna as protected by the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora,[t] timber and timber products and hazardous waste, as well as poaching, by strengthening legislation, international cooperation, capacity-building, criminal justice responses and law enforcement efforts aimed at, inter alia, dealing with transnational organized crime, corruption and money-laundering linked to such crimes;

(f) To ensure that our law enforcement and criminal justice institutions have the expertise and technical capacities to adequately address these new and emerging forms of crime, in close cooperation and coordination with one another, and to provide those institutions with the necessary financial and structural support;

(g) To continue the analysis and exchange of information and practices relating to other evolving forms of transnational organized crime with varying impacts at the regional and global levels, with a view to more effectively preventing

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[q] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 823, No. 11806.

[r] General Assembly resolution 69/196, annex.

[s] *Eighth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, Havana, 27 August-7 September 1990: report prepared by the Secretariat* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.91.IV.2), chap. I, sect. B.1, annex.

[t] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 993, No. 14537.

and countering crime and strengthening the rule of law. These may include, as appropriate, smuggling of petroleum and its derivatives, trafficking in precious metals and stones, illegal mining, counterfeiting of trademarked goods, trafficking in human organs, blood and tissue, and piracy and transnational organized crime committed at sea.[u]

10. We support the development and implementation of consultative and participatory processes in crime prevention and criminal justice in order to engage all members of society, including those at risk of crime and victimization, to make our prevention efforts more effective and to galvanize public trust and confidence in criminal justice systems. We recognize our leading role and responsibility at all levels in developing and implementing crime prevention strategies and criminal justice policies at the national and subnational levels. We also recognize that, to enhance the effectiveness and fairness of such strategies, we should take measures to ensure the contribution of civil society, the private sector and academia, including the network of institutes of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme, as well as the media and all other relevant stakeholders, in the development and implementation of crime prevention policies. Therefore, we endeavour:

(a) To plan and implement comprehensive policies and programmes that foster socioeconomic development, with a focus on the prevention of crime, including urban crime, and violence, and to support other Member States in such endeavours, in particular through the exchange of experience and relevant information on policies and programmes that have been successful in reducing crime and violence through social policies;

(b) To develop awareness-raising programmes to convey key values based on the rule of law and supported by educational programmes, to be accompanied by economic and social policies promoting equality, solidarity and justice, and to reach out to young people, drawing on them as agents of positive change;

(c) To promote a culture of lawfulness based on the protection of human rights and the rule of law while respecting cultural identity, with particular emphasis on children and youth, seeking the support of civil society and intensifying our prevention efforts and measures targeting and using the full potential of families, schools, religious and cultural institutions, community organizations and the private sector in order to address the social and economic root causes of crime;

(d) To promote the management and resolution of social conflict through dialogue and mechanisms of community participation, including by raising public awareness, preventing victimization, increasing cooperation between the public, competent authorities and civil society, and promoting restorative justice;

(e) To raise public confidence in criminal justice by preventing corruption and promoting respect for human rights, as well as enhancing professional competence and oversight in all sectors of the criminal justice system, thus ensuring that it is accessible and responsive to the needs and rights of all individuals;

(f) To explore the potential for the use of traditional and new information and communication technologies in the development of policies and programmes to

[u] As defined by the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice in its resolution 22/6.

strengthen crime prevention and criminal justice, including for identifying public safety issues, and fostering public participation;

(g) To promote the improvement of e-government systems in the area of crime prevention and criminal justice, with a view to enhancing public participation, and to promote the use of new technologies to facilitate cooperation and partnerships between the police and the communities they serve, as well as to share good practices and exchange information on community policing;

(h) To strengthen public-private partnerships in preventing and countering crime in all its forms and manifestations;

(i) To ensure that the content of the law is accessible to the public, and to promote, as appropriate, the transparency of criminal trials;

(j) To establish or build upon existing practices and measures to encourage the public, especially victims, to report and follow up on incidents of crime and corruption, and to develop and implement measures for the protection of whistle-blowers and witnesses;

(k) To consider partnering and supporting community initiatives and fostering the active participation of citizens in ensuring access to justice for all, including awareness of their rights, as well as their involvement in the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders, including by creating opportunities for community service and supporting the social reintegration and rehabilitation of offenders, and in that regard to encourage the sharing of best practices and the exchange of information on relevant social reintegration policies and programmes and on relevant public-private partnerships;

(l) To encourage the active participation of the private sector in crime prevention, as well as in social inclusion programmes and employability schemes for vulnerable members of society, including victims and those released from prison;

(m) To build and maintain capacities for the study of criminology, as well as forensic and correctional sciences, and to draw on contemporary scientific expertise in the design and implementation of relevant policies, programmes and projects.

11. As we continue our efforts to achieve the objectives set forth in this Declaration, to enhance international cooperation, to uphold the rule of law and to ensure that our crime prevention and criminal justice systems are effective, fair, humane and accountable, we reaffirm the importance of adequate, long-term, sustainable and effective technical assistance and capacity-building policies and programmes. We therefore strive:

(a) To continue to provide sufficient, stable and predictable funding in support of the design and implementation of effective programmes to prevent and counter crime in all its forms and manifestations, upon the request of Member States and based on an assessment of their specific needs and priorities, in close collaboration with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime;

(b) To invite the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, the network of institutes of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme, and all relevant United Nations entities and international and regional organizations, in fulfilment of their mandates, to continue to coordinate and cooperate with

Member States to provide effective responses to the challenges faced at the national, regional and global levels, as well as to strengthen the effectiveness of public participation in crime prevention and criminal justice, including through the preparation of studies and the development and implementation of programmes.

12. We reaffirm that the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime remains an essential partner for the achievement of our aspirations in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice and for the implementation of the provisions of this Declaration.

13. We welcome with appreciation the offer of the Government of Japan to act as host to the Fourteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice in 2020.

14. We express our profound gratitude to the people and Government of Qatar for their warm and generous hospitality and for the excellent facilities provided for the Thirteenth Congress.

Recalling its resolution 46/152 of 18 December 1991, in the annex to which Member States affirmed that the United Nations congresses on crime prevention and criminal justice should be held every five years and should provide a forum for, inter alia, the exchange of views between States, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and individual experts representing various professions and disciplines; the exchange of experiences in research, law and policy development; and the identification of emerging trends and issues in crime prevention and criminal justice,

Recalling also its resolution 57/270 B of 23 June 2003 on the integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic and social fields, in which it stressed that all countries should promote policies consistent and coherent with the commitments of the major United Nations conferences and summits, emphasized that the United Nations system had an important responsibility to assist Governments to stay fully engaged in the follow-up to and implementation of agreements and commitments reached at the major United Nations conferences and summits and invited the intergovernmental bodies of the United Nations system to further promote the implementation of the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits,

Recalling further its resolution 69/191 of 18 December 2014, in which it requested the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice to give high priority at its twenty-fourth session to considering the declaration of the Thirteenth Congress, with a view to recommending, through the Economic and Social Council, appropriate follow-up by the General Assembly at its seventieth session,

Bearing in mind its resolution 67/1 of 24 September 2012 on the declaration of the high-level meeting of the General Assembly on the rule of law at the national and international levels, and its resolution 69/195 of 18 December 2014 on the rule of law, crime prevention and criminal justice in the United Nations development agenda beyond 2015,

Bearing also in mind its resolution 69/244 of 29 December 2014 on the organization of the United Nations summit for the adoption of the post-2015 development agenda,

Taking into account Economic and Social Council resolution 2014/22 of 16 July 2014 on the Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and the post-2015 development agenda, and the report of the Executive Director on the contribution of the Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice to the discussions on the post-2015 development agenda,[1] submitted to the Thirteenth Congress pursuant to that resolution,

Aware of the presidential summary of the High-level Thematic Debate of the General Assembly on Integrating Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice in the Post-2015 Development Agenda, held in New York on 25 February 2015,[2]

[1] A/CONF.222/5.

[2] A/CONF.222/15.

Aware also of the report of the Secretary-General entitled "Follow-up to the Salvador Declaration on Comprehensive Strategies for Global Challenges: Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Systems and Their Development in a Changing World",[3]

Encouraged by the success of the Thirteenth Congress as one of the largest and most diverse forums for the exchange of views on and experiences in research, law, and policy and programme development between States, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and individual experts representing various professions and disciplines,

Having considered the report of the Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice[4] and the related recommendations made by the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its twenty-fourth session,

1. *Expresses its satisfaction* with the results achieved by the Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, held in Doha from 12 to 19 April 2015, including the Doha Declaration on Integrating Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice into the Wider United Nations Agenda to Address Social and Economic Challenges and to Promote the Rule of Law at the National and International Levels, and Public Participation, [5] adopted at the high-level segment of the Thirteenth Congress;

2. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice;[6]

3. *Expresses its appreciation* to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime for the work done in the preparations for and follow-up to the Thirteenth Congress, and extends its thanks to the institutes of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network for their contribution to the Thirteenth Congress, in particular with regard to the workshops held within the framework of the Congress;

4. *Endorses* the Doha Declaration adopted by the Thirteenth Congress, as approved by the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its twenty-fourth session and annexed to the present resolution;

5. *Welcomes with appreciation* the initiative of the Government of Qatar, in cooperation with the Qatar Foundation, to organize a youth forum for the first time prior to the Congress, appreciates the results of the Doha Youth Forum on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, which were submitted to the Thirteenth Congress, as contained in the Doha Youth Forum Statement,[7] encourages Member States to give due consideration to the recommendations therein, and invites the host countries of future congresses to consider the holding of similar events;

6. *Invites* Governments to take into consideration the Doha Declaration adopted by the Thirteenth Congress when formulating legislation and policy directives and to make every effort, where appropriate, to implement the principles

[3] A/CONF.222/3.
[4] A/CONF.222/17.
[5] Ibid., chap. I, resolution 1.
[6] A/CONF.222/17.
[7] A/CONF.222/16.

contained therein in conformity with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations;

7. *Invites* Member States to identify areas covered in the Doha Declaration where further tools and training manuals based on international standards and best practices are needed and to submit that information to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice so that it may take that information into account when considering potential areas of future activity of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime;

8. *Welcomes* the intention of the Government of Qatar to work with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in ensuring appropriate follow-up to the outcome of the Thirteenth Congress, particularly the implementation of the Doha Declaration;

9. *Also welcomes* the initiative of the Government of Qatar to establish a regional fund for the education and training of displaced and refugee children and youth in the Middle East, with the aim of integrating social and cultural dimensions in crime prevention strategies and policies;

10. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, in the development and implementation of its technical cooperation programmes, to aim for sustainable and long-lasting results when assisting Member States in rebuilding, modernizing and strengthening criminal justice systems, as well as promoting the rule of law, and to design such programmes to achieve those aims for all components of the criminal justice system, in an integrated way and with a long-term perspective;

11. *Also requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to continue to provide technical assistance to facilitate the ratification and implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption,[8] the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto [9] and the international counter-terrorism instruments;

12. *Calls* for greater coherence and coordination between the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and relevant United Nations agencies, with a view to achieving a fully coordinated approach to integrating crime prevention and criminal justice into the broader United Nations agenda, and invites other international organizations, the private sector and non-governmental organizations to cooperate with the Office in the implementation of its mandate;

13. *Requests* the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice to review the implementation of the Doha Declaration under the standing item on its agenda entitled "Follow-up to the Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and preparations for the Fourteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice";

14. *Requests* the Secretary-General to distribute the report of the Thirteenth Congress, including the Doha Declaration, to Member States, intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations, so as to ensure that those are disseminated as widely as possible, and to seek proposals by

[8] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2349, No. 42146.
[9] Ibid., vols. 2225, 2237, 2241 and 2326, No. 39574.

Member States on ways and means of ensuring appropriate follow-up to the Doha Declaration, for consideration and action by the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its twenty-fifth session;

15. *Welcomes with appreciation* the offer of the Government of Japan to act as host to the Fourteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, to be held in 2020;

16. *Expresses its profound gratitude* to the people and Government of Qatar for the warm and generous hospitality extended to the participants in the Thirteenth Congress and for the excellent facilities provided for the Congress;

17. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to it, at its seventy-first session, a report on the implementation of the present resolution.

Annex

Doha Declaration on Integrating Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice into the Wider United Nations Agenda to Address Social And Economic Challenges and to Promote the Rule of Law at the National and International Levels, and Public Participation

We, Heads of State and Government, Ministers and Representatives of Member States,

Having assembled at the Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice in Doha, from 12 to 19 April 2015, to reaffirm our shared commitment to uphold the rule of law and to prevent and counter crime in all its forms and manifestations, at the domestic and international levels, to ensure that our criminal justice systems are effective, fair, humane and accountable, to provide access to justice for all, to build effective, accountable, impartial and inclusive institutions at all levels, and to uphold the principle of human dignity and the universal observance and respect of all human rights and fundamental freedoms,

To that end, declare the following:

1. We acknowledge the 60-year legacy and continuing significant role of the United Nations congresses on crime prevention and criminal justice as one of the largest and most diverse international forums for the exchange of views and experiences in research, law and policy and programme development between States, intergovernmental organizations and individual experts representing various professions and disciplines in order to identify emerging trends and issues in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice. We recognize the unique and important contributions of the congresses to law and policy development, as well as to the identification of emerging trends and issues in crime prevention and criminal justice.

2. We reaffirm the cross-cutting nature of crime prevention and criminal justice issues and the consequent need to integrate those issues into the wider agenda of the United Nations in order to enhance system-wide coordination. We look forward to the future contributions of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice with regard to designing and implementing national and international crime prevention and criminal justice policies and programmes, taking into account and building upon the recommendations of the congresses.

3. We recognize the importance of effective, fair, humane and accountable crime prevention and criminal justice systems and the institutions comprising them as a central component of the rule of law. We commit ourselves to holistic and comprehensive approaches to countering crime, violence, corruption and terrorism in all their forms and manifestations, and to ensuring that those responses are implemented in a coordinated and coherent way, along with broader programmes or measures for social and economic development, poverty eradication, respect for cultural diversity, social peace and social inclusion.

4. We acknowledge that sustainable development and the rule of law are strongly interrelated and mutually reinforcing. We therefore welcome the inclusive and transparent intergovernmental process for the post-2015 development agenda, which is aimed at developing global sustainable development goals to be agreed by the General Assembly, and acknowledge the proposals of the Open Working Group of the General Assembly on Sustainable Development Goals as the main basis for integrating sustainable development goals into the post-2015 development agenda, while recognizing that other inputs will also be considered. In this context, we reiterate the importance of promoting peaceful, corruption-free and inclusive societies for sustainable development, with a focus on a people-centred approach that provides access to justice for all and builds effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels.

5. We reaffirm our commitment and strong political will in support of effective, fair, humane and accountable criminal justice systems and the institutions comprising them, and encourage the effective participation and inclusion of all sectors of society, thus creating the conditions needed to advance the wider United Nations agenda, while respecting fully the principles of sovereignty and territorial integrity of States and recognizing the responsibility of Member States to uphold human dignity, all human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, in particular for those affected by crime and those who may be in contact with the criminal justice system, including vulnerable members of society, regardless of their status, who may be subject to multiple and aggravated forms of discrimination, and to prevent and counter crime motivated by intolerance or discrimination of any kind. To that end, we endeavour:

(a) To adopt comprehensive and inclusive national crime prevention and criminal justice policies and programmes that fully take into account evidence and other relevant factors, including the root causes of crime, as well as the conditions conducive to its occurrence, and, in accordance with our obligations under international law and taking into consideration relevant United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice, to ensure appropriate training of officials entrusted with upholding the rule of law and the protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms;

(b) To ensure the right of everyone to a fair trial without undue delay by a competent, independent and impartial tribunal established by law, to equal access to justice with due process safeguards and, if needed, to access to an attorney and to an interpreter, and to ensure relevant rights under the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations;[a] to exercise due diligence to prevent and counter acts of violence; and to take effective legislative, administrative and judicial measures to prevent, prosecute

[a] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 596, No. 8638.

and punish all forms of torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment and eliminate impunity;

(c) To review and reform legal aid policies for expansion of access to effective legal aid in criminal proceedings for those without sufficient means or when the interests of justice so require, including, when necessary, through the development of national plans in this field, and to build capacities to provide and ensure access to effective legal aid in all matters and in all its forms, taking into account the United Nations Principles and Guidelines on Access to Legal Aid in Criminal Justice Systems;[b]

(d) To make every effort to prevent and counter corruption, and to implement measures aimed at enhancing transparency in public administration and promoting the integrity and accountability of our criminal justice systems, in accordance with the United Nations Convention against Corruption;[c]

(e) To integrate child- and youth-related issues into our criminal justice reform efforts, recognizing the importance of protecting children from all forms of violence, exploitation and abuse, consistent with the obligations of parties under relevant international instruments, including the Convention on the Rights of the Child[d] and its two Optional Protocols,[e] and taking into consideration the relevant provisions of the United Nations Model Strategies and Practical Measures on the Elimination of Violence against Children in the Field of Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice,[f] as well as to develop and apply comprehensive child-sensitive justice policies focused on the best interests of the child, consistent with the principle that the deprivation of liberty of children should be used only as a measure of last resort and for the shortest appropriate period of time, so as to protect children who are in contact with the criminal justice system, as well as children who are in any other situation requiring legal proceedings, particularly in relation to their treatment and social reintegration. We look forward to the results of the global study on children deprived of their liberty in this regard;

(f) To mainstream a gender perspective into our criminal justice systems by developing and implementing national strategies and plans to promote the full protection of women and girls from all acts of violence, including gender-related killing of women and girls, in accordance with the obligations of parties under the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women[g] and its Optional Protocol,[h] and taking into account the updated Model Strategies and Practical Measures on the Elimination of Violence against Women in the Field of Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice[i] and General Assembly resolutions on the gender-related killing of women and girls;

(g) To promote gender-specific measures as an integral part of our policies on crime prevention, criminal justice and the treatment of offenders, including the

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[b] General Assembly resolution 67/187, annex.
[c] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2349, No. 42146.
[d] Ibid., vol. 1577, No. 27531.
[e] Ibid., vols. 2171 and 2173, No. 27531.
[f] General Assembly resolution 69/194, annex.
[g] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1249, No. 20378.
[h] Ibid., vol. 2131, No. 20378.
[i] General Assembly resolution 65/228, annex.

rehabilitation and reintegration of women offenders into society, taking into consideration the United Nations Rules for the Treatment of Women Prisoners and Non-custodial Measures for Women Offenders (the Bangkok Rules);[j]

(h) To develop and implement appropriate and effective national strategies and plans for the advancement of women in criminal justice systems and institutions at the leadership, managerial and other levels;

(i) To enhance equality for all persons before the law, including gender equality, for individuals belonging to minority groups and for indigenous people, through, inter alia, a comprehensive approach with other sectors of government, relevant members of civil society and the media, and the promotion of the recruitment by criminal justice institutions of individuals belonging to these groups;

(j) To implement and enhance policies for prison inmates that focus on education, work, medical care, rehabilitation, social reintegration and the prevention of recidivism, and to consider the development and strengthening of policies to support the families of inmates, as well as to promote and encourage the use of alternatives to imprisonment, where appropriate, and to review or reform our restorative justice and other processes in support of successful reintegration;

(k) To intensify our efforts to address the challenge of prison overcrowding through appropriate criminal justice reforms, which should include, where appropriate, a review of penal policies and practical measures to reduce pretrial detention, to enhance the use of non-custodial sanctions and to improve access to legal aid to the extent possible;

(l) To adopt effective measures for the recognition, protection and provision of support for and assistance to victims and witnesses in the framework of criminal justice responses to all crimes, including corruption and terrorism, in accordance with relevant international instruments and taking into consideration the United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice;

(m) To implement a victim-oriented approach to prevent and counter all forms of trafficking in persons for the purpose of exploitation, including the exploitation of the prostitution of others or other forms of sexual exploitation, forced labour or services, slavery or practices similar to slavery, servitude or the removal of organs, where appropriate, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime,[k] and taking into account the United Nations Global Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking in Persons,[l] and to work, as necessary, with regional, international and civil society organizations to overcome the obstacles that may impede the delivery of social and legal assistance to victims of trafficking;

(n) To implement effective measures to protect the human rights of smuggled migrants, particularly women and children, and unaccompanied migrant children, in accordance with the obligations of parties under the United Nations

[j] General Assembly resolution 65/229, annex.

[k] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2237, No. 39574.

[l] General Assembly resolution 64/293.

Convention against Transnational Organized Crime[m] and its Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air,[n] which include the obligation that migrants shall not become liable to criminal prosecution under the Protocol only for the fact of having been the object of smuggling, and other relevant international instruments, and to make every possible effort to prevent the further loss of lives and bring the perpetrators to justice;

(o) To implement effective measures to eliminate violence against all migrants, migrant workers and their families, and to take all necessary legal and administrative steps to prevent and counter crimes involving violence against those groups;

(p) To conduct further research and gather data on crime victimization motivated by discrimination of any kind and to exchange experiences in and information on effective laws and policies that can prevent such crimes, bring perpetrators to justice and provide support to victims;

(q) To consider providing specialized training to criminal justice professionals to enhance capacities for recognizing, understanding, suppressing and investigating hate crimes motivated by discrimination of any kind, to help engage effectively with victim communities and to build public confidence and cooperation with criminal justice agencies;

(r) To intensify our national and international efforts to eliminate all forms of discrimination, including racism, religious intolerance, xenophobia and gender-related discrimination by, inter alia, raising awareness, developing educational materials and programmes, and considering, where appropriate, drafting and enforcing legislation against discrimination;

(s) To prevent and counter, through appropriate domestic procedures for the timely identification and processing of cases, acts of violence falling within our jurisdiction against journalists and media professionals, whose professional duties often put them at specific risk of intimidation, harassment and violence, in particular from organized criminal groups and terrorists, and in conflict and post-conflict situations, and to ensure accountability through the conduct of impartial, speedy and effective investigations, in accordance with national legislation and applicable international law;

(t) To strengthen the development and use of tools and methods aimed at increasing the availability and quality of statistical information and analytical studies on crime and criminal justice at the international level, in order to better measure and evaluate the impact of responses to crime and to enhance the effectiveness of crime prevention and criminal justice programmes at the national, regional and international levels.

6. We welcome the work of the Expert Group on the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners and take note of the draft updated Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners, as finalized by the Expert Group at its meeting held in Cape Town, South Africa, from 2 to 5 March 2015, and look

[m] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2225, No. 39574.
[n] Ibid., vol. 2241, No. 39574.

forward to the consideration of this revised draft, and action thereon, by the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice.

7. We emphasize that education for all children and youth, including the eradication of illiteracy, is fundamental to the prevention of crime and corruption and to the promotion of a culture of lawfulness that supports the rule of law and human rights while respecting cultural identities. In this regard, we also stress the fundamental role of youth participation in crime prevention efforts. Therefore, we will endeavour:

(a) To create a safe, positive and secure learning environment in schools, supported by the community, including by protecting children from all forms of violence, harassment, bullying, sexual abuse and drug abuse, in accordance with domestic laws;

(b) To integrate crime prevention, criminal justice and other rule-of-law aspects into our domestic educational systems;

(c) To integrate crime prevention and criminal justice strategies into all relevant social and economic policies and programmes, in particular those affecting youth, with a special emphasis on programmes focused on increasing educational and employment opportunities for youth and young adults;

(d) To provide access to education for all, including technical and professional skills, as well as to promote lifelong learning skills for all.

8. We endeavour to strengthen international cooperation as a cornerstone of our efforts to enhance crime prevention and ensure that our criminal justice systems are effective, fair, humane and accountable, and ultimately to prevent and counter all crimes. We encourage States parties to implement and make more effective use of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto, the United Nations Convention against Corruption, the three international drug control conventions and the international conventions and protocols related to countering terrorism, and urge all Member States that have not yet done so to consider ratifying or acceding to those instruments. We underscore that any measures taken to counter terrorism must comply with all our obligations under international law. We endeavour to enhance further international cooperation to stop the systematic exploitation of large numbers of individuals who are forced and coerced into a life of abuse and degradation. We therefore strive:

(a) To promote and strengthen international and regional cooperation to further develop the capacity of national criminal justice systems, including through efforts to modernize and strengthen national legislation, as appropriate, as well as joint training and upgrading of the skills of our criminal justice officials, in particular to foster the development of strong and effective central authorities for international cooperation in criminal matters, inter alia, in the areas of extradition, mutual legal assistance, transfer of criminal proceedings and transfer of sentenced persons, and to conclude, where appropriate, bilateral and regional cooperation agreements, and to continue the development of specialized networks of law enforcement authorities, central authorities, prosecutors, judges, defence lawyers and legal aid providers to exchange information and share good practices and expertise, including, where appropriate, by promoting a global virtual network to advance, where possible, direct contact among competent authorities to enhance

information-sharing and mutual legal assistance, making the best possible use of information and communication platforms;

(b) To continue to support the implementation of capacity-building programmes and training for criminal justice officials aimed at preventing and countering terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, in line with human rights and fundamental freedoms, including with regard to international cooperation in criminal matters, the financing of terrorism, the use of the Internet for terrorist purposes, the destruction of cultural heritage by terrorists and kidnapping for ransom or for the purpose of extortion, and at addressing the conditions conducive to the spread of terrorism, and to cooperate, as well as address, further analyse and identify appropriate areas for joint action, through, inter alia, effective exchange of information and sharing of experiences and best practices, to counter any existing, growing or potential links, in some cases, between transnational organized crime, illicit drug-related activities, money-laundering and the financing of terrorism, in order to enhance criminal justice responses to those crimes;

(c) To adopt effective measures at the national and international levels aimed at preventing terrorist groups from benefiting from ransom payments;

(d) To strengthen cooperation at the international, regional, subregional and bilateral levels, to counter the threat posed by foreign terrorist fighters, including through enhanced operational and timely information-sharing, logistical support, as appropriate, and capacity-building activities, such as those provided by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, to share and adopt best practices to identify foreign terrorist fighters, to prevent the travel of foreign terrorist fighters from, into or through Member States, to prevent the financing, mobilization, recruitment and organization of foreign terrorist fighters, to counter violent extremism and radicalization to violence, which can be conducive to terrorism, to enhance our efforts to implement deradicalization programmes, and to ensure that any person who participates in the financing, planning, preparation or perpetration of terrorist acts or in the supporting of terrorist acts is brought to justice, in compliance with obligations under international law, as well as applicable domestic law;

(e) To implement effective measures to detect, prevent and counter corruption, as well as the transfer abroad and laundering of assets derived from corruption, and to strengthen international cooperation and assistance to Member States to assist in the identification, freezing or seizure of such assets, as well as in their recovery and return, in accordance with the United Nations Convention against Corruption, in particular its chapter V, and in this regard to continue discussing innovative modalities to improve mutual legal assistance in order to speed up asset recovery proceedings and render them more successful, while also drawing on the experience and knowledge built through the implementation of the Stolen Asset Recovery Initiative of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the World Bank;

(f) To develop strategies to prevent and combat all illicit financial flows and emphasize the urgent need to adopt more effective measures to fight against economic and financial crimes, including fraud, as well as tax and corporate crimes, especially in their relevant transnational dimensions;

(g) To strengthen or, as appropriate, adopt procedures to more effectively prevent and counter money-laundering and enhance measures for the identification,

tracing, freezing, seizure and recovery of the proceeds of crime, including money and other assets that have not been accounted for and that are found in safe havens, for the purpose of their eventual confiscation, including, where appropriate and in accordance with domestic law, non-conviction-based confiscation, and for the transparent disposition of confiscated proceeds;

(h) To develop and implement adequate mechanisms to manage and preserve the value and condition of frozen, seized or confiscated assets that are the proceeds of crime, as well as to strengthen international cooperation in criminal matters and to explore ways of affording one another similar cooperation in civil and administrative proceedings for confiscation purposes;

(i) To take appropriate measures to prevent and counter trafficking in persons and the smuggling of migrants, while protecting the victims and those who have been the object of such crimes, through all necessary legal and administrative steps, in accordance with the respective protocols, as appropriate, and strengthening inter-agency cooperation and coordination at the national level, as well as closer bilateral, regional and multilateral cooperation;

(j) To consider, when investigating and prosecuting offences related to trafficking in persons and the smuggling of migrants, the concurrent undertaking of financial investigations, with a view to tracing, freezing and confiscating proceeds acquired through those crimes, and the establishment of such crimes as predicate offences for money-laundering, as well as to enhance coordination and information-sharing among relevant agencies;

(k) To develop and adopt, as appropriate, effective measures to prevent and combat the illicit manufacturing of and trafficking in firearms, their parts, components and ammunition, as well as explosives, including through awareness-raising campaigns designed to eliminate the illicit use of firearms and the illicit manufacture of explosives, to encourage States parties to the Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Their Parts and Components and Ammunition, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime,[o] to strengthen implementation of the Protocol by, inter alia, considering the use of available tools, including marking and record-keeping technologies, to facilitate the tracing of firearms and, where possible, their parts and components and ammunition, in order to enhance criminal investigations of illicit trafficking in firearms, to support the implementation of the Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects,[p] and to note the contributions of existing instruments on this issue and on related matters at the regional and international levels;

(l) To intensify our efforts to address the world drug problem, based upon the principle of common and shared responsibility and through a comprehensive and balanced approach, including through more effective bilateral, regional and international cooperation among judicial and law enforcement authorities, to counter the involvement of organized criminal groups in illicit drug production and

[o] Ibid., vol. 2326, No. 39574.

[p] *Report of the United Nations Conference on the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects, New York, 9-20 July 2001* (A/CONF.192/15), chap. IV, para. 24.

trafficking and related criminal activities, and to take steps to reduce the violence that accompanies drug trafficking;

(m) To continue to explore all options regarding an appropriate and effective mechanism or mechanisms to assist the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime in the review of the implementation of the Convention and the Protocols thereto in an effective and efficient manner;

(n) To invite Member States to draw on the United Nations model treaties on international cooperation in criminal matters when considering developing agreements with other States, bearing in mind their value as important tools for the development of international cooperation, and to invite the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice to continue its initiative to identify United Nations model treaties that may need to be updated, based on inputs received from Member States.

9. We endeavour to ensure that the benefits of economic, social and technological advancements become a positive force to enhance our efforts in preventing and countering new and emerging forms of crime. We recognize our responsibility to adequately respond to emerging and evolving threats posed by such crimes. Therefore, we strive:

(a) To develop and implement comprehensive crime prevention and criminal justice responses, including strengthening of the capacities of our judiciary and law enforcement institutions, and to adopt, when necessary, legislative and administrative measures to effectively prevent and counter new, emerging and evolving forms of crime at the national, regional and international levels, taking into account the scope of application of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime with regard to "serious crimes", in accordance with national legislation;

(b) To explore specific measures designed to create a secure and resilient cyber environment, to prevent and counter criminal activities carried out over the Internet, paying particular attention to identity theft, recruitment for the purpose of trafficking in persons and protecting children from online exploitation and abuse, to strengthen law enforcement cooperation at the national and international levels, including with the aim of identifying and protecting victims by, inter alia, removing child pornography, in particular child sexual abuse imagery, from the Internet, to enhance the security of computer networks and protect the integrity of relevant infrastructure, and to endeavour to provide long-term technical assistance and capacity-building to strengthen the ability of national authorities to deal with cybercrime, including the prevention, detection, investigation and prosecution of such crime in all its forms. In addition, we note the activities of the open-ended intergovernmental expert group to conduct a comprehensive study of the problem of cybercrime and responses to it by Member States, the international community and the private sector, and invite the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice to consider recommending that the expert group continue, based on its work, to exchange information on national legislation, best practices, technical assistance and international cooperation, with a view to examining options to strengthen existing responses and to propose new national and international legal or other responses to cybercrime;

(c) To strengthen and implement comprehensive crime prevention and criminal justice responses to illicit trafficking in cultural property, for the purpose of providing the widest possible international cooperation to address such crime, to review and strengthen domestic legislation to counter trafficking in cultural property, where appropriate, in accordance with our commitments under international instruments, including, as appropriate, the Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property[q] of 1970, and taking into consideration the International Guidelines for Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Responses with Respect to Trafficking in Cultural Property and Other Related Offences,[r] to continue to gather and share information and statistical data on trafficking in cultural property, in particular on trafficking that involves organized criminal groups and terrorist organizations, and to further consider the potential utility of and improvements to the model treaty for the prevention of crimes that infringe on the cultural heritage of peoples in the form of movable property,[s] and international standards and norms in this field, in close cooperation with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the International Criminal Police Organization and other competent international organizations, with a view to ensuring coordination of efforts in fulfilment of their respective mandates;

(d) To conduct further research on the links between urban crime and other manifestations of organized crime in some countries and regions, including crimes committed by gangs, as well as to exchange experiences in and information on effective crime prevention and criminal justice programmes and policies among Member States and with relevant international and regional organizations, in order to address through innovative approaches the impact of urban crime and gang-related violence on specific populations and places, fostering social inclusion and employment opportunities and aiming at facilitating social reintegration of adolescents and young adults;

(e) To adopt effective measures to prevent and counter the serious problem of crimes that have an impact on the environment, such as trafficking in wildlife, including flora and fauna as protected by the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora,[t] timber and timber products and hazardous waste, as well as poaching, by strengthening legislation, international cooperation, capacity-building, criminal justice responses and law enforcement efforts aimed at, inter alia, dealing with transnational organized crime, corruption and money-laundering linked to such crimes;

(f) To ensure that our law enforcement and criminal justice institutions have the expertise and technical capacities to adequately address these new and emerging forms of crime, in close cooperation and coordination with one another, and to provide those institutions with the necessary financial and structural support;

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[q] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 823, No. 11806.

[r] General Assembly resolution 69/196, annex.

[s] *Eighth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, Havana, 27 August-7 September 1990: report prepared by the Secretariat* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.91.IV.2), chap. I, sect. B.1, annex.

[t] United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 993, No. 14537.

(g) To continue the analysis and exchange of information and practices relating to other evolving forms of transnational organized crime with varying impacts at the regional and global levels, with a view to more effectively preventing and countering crime and strengthening the rule of law. These may include, as appropriate, smuggling of petroleum and its derivatives, trafficking in precious metals and stones, illegal mining, counterfeiting of trademarked goods, trafficking in human organs, blood and tissue, and piracy and transnational organized crime committed at sea.[u]

10. We support the development and implementation of consultative and participatory processes in crime prevention and criminal justice in order to engage all members of society, including those at risk of crime and victimization, to make our prevention efforts more effective and to galvanize public trust and confidence in criminal justice systems. We recognize our leading role and responsibility at all levels in developing and implementing crime prevention strategies and criminal justice policies at the national and subnational levels. We also recognize that, to enhance the effectiveness and fairness of such strategies, we should take measures to ensure the contribution of civil society, the private sector and academia, including the network of institutes of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme, as well as the media and all other relevant stakeholders, in the development and implementation of crime prevention policies. Therefore, we endeavour:

(a) To plan and implement comprehensive policies and programmes that foster socioeconomic development, with a focus on the prevention of crime, including urban crime, and violence, and to support other Member States in such endeavours, in particular through the exchange of experience and relevant information on policies and programmes that have been successful in reducing crime and violence through social policies;

(b) To develop awareness-raising programmes to convey key values based on the rule of law and supported by educational programmes, to be accompanied by economic and social policies promoting equality, solidarity and justice, and to reach out to young people, drawing on them as agents of positive change;

(c) To promote a culture of lawfulness based on the protection of human rights and the rule of law while respecting cultural identity, with particular emphasis on children and youth, seeking the support of civil society and intensifying our prevention efforts and measures targeting and using the full potential of families, schools, religious and cultural institutions, community organizations and the private sector in order to address the social and economic root causes of crime;

(d) To promote the management and resolution of social conflict through dialogue and mechanisms of community participation, including by raising public awareness, preventing victimization, increasing cooperation between the public, competent authorities and civil society, and promoting restorative justice;

(e) To raise public confidence in criminal justice by preventing corruption and promoting respect for human rights, as well as enhancing professional competence and oversight in all sectors of the criminal justice system, thus ensuring that it is accessible and responsive to the needs and rights of all individuals;

[u] As defined by the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice in its resolution 22/6.

(f) To explore the potential for the use of traditional and new information and communication technologies in the development of policies and programmes to strengthen crime prevention and criminal justice, including for identifying public safety issues, and fostering public participation;

(g) To promote the improvement of e-government systems in the area of crime prevention and criminal justice, with a view to enhancing public participation, and to promote the use of new technologies to facilitate cooperation and partnerships between the police and the communities they serve, as well as to share good practices and exchange information on community policing;

(h) To strengthen public-private partnerships in preventing and countering crime in all its forms and manifestations;

(i) To ensure that the content of the law is accessible to the public, and to promote, as appropriate, the transparency of criminal trials;

(j) To establish or build upon existing practices and measures to encourage the public, especially victims, to report and follow up on incidents of crime and corruption, and to develop and implement measures for the protection of whistle-blowers and witnesses;

(k) To consider partnering and supporting community initiatives and fostering the active participation of citizens in ensuring access to justice for all, including awareness of their rights, as well as their involvement in the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders, including by creating opportunities for community service and supporting the social reintegration and rehabilitation of offenders, and in that regard to encourage the sharing of best practices and the exchange of information on relevant social reintegration policies and programmes and on relevant public-private partnerships;

(l) To encourage the active participation of the private sector in crime prevention, as well as in social inclusion programmes and employability schemes for vulnerable members of society, including victims and those released from prison;

(m) To build and maintain capacities for the study of criminology, as well as forensic and correctional sciences, and to draw on contemporary scientific expertise in the design and implementation of relevant policies, programmes and projects.

11. As we continue our efforts to achieve the objectives set forth in this Declaration, to enhance international cooperation, to uphold the rule of law and to ensure that our crime prevention and criminal justice systems are effective, fair, humane and accountable, we reaffirm the importance of adequate, long-term, sustainable and effective technical assistance and capacity-building policies and programmes. We therefore strive:

(a) To continue to provide sufficient, stable and predictable funding in support of the design and implementation of effective programmes to prevent and counter crime in all its forms and manifestations, upon the request of Member States and based on an assessment of their specific needs and priorities, in close collaboration with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime;

(b) To invite the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, the network of institutes of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme, and all relevant United Nations entities and international and regional organizations,

in fulfilment of their mandates, to continue to coordinate and cooperate with Member States to provide effective responses to the challenges faced at the national, regional and global levels, as well as to strengthen the effectiveness of public participation in crime prevention and criminal justice, including through the preparation of studies and the development and implementation of programmes.

12. We reaffirm that the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime remains an essential partner for the achievement of our aspirations in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice and for the implementation of the provisions of this Declaration.

13. We welcome with appreciation the offer of the Government of Japan to act as host to the Fourteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice in 2020.

14. We express our profound gratitude to the people and Government of Qatar for their warm and generous hospitality and for the excellent facilities provided for the Thirteenth Congress.